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tariff commerce just as they can enact a law fixing hours.

Many Republicans, including Minority Leader Mann, contend that while Congress has the right to fix hours it cannot fix wages.

Whether these Republicans will oppose the Adamson bill they had not decided tonight. Many of them said that rather than accept the responsibility for a strike, which the administration says will be theirs if they do oppose it, they would confine their opposition to recording their votes against it.

**ABANDONS FIRST PROGRAM.**  
The most sensational development of the day, so far as the president and Congress are concerned, was the abandonment by Mr. Wilson of the program he submitted to Congress on Tuesday for the averting of the strike.

Mr. Wilson on that day set forth six concrete propositions which he urged Congress to enact into law immediately in order to prevent a strike on the railroads now and especially to prevent future trouble of the same kind. Today the president abandoned three of his proposals entirely and said he would let a fourth go by, temporarily at least, if Congress will only pass two of them now.

The propositions he put through at once are those calling for an eight-hour day law and the creation of a commission of three men to study the results of its administration by the railroads.

**THESE PROPOSALS DROPPED.**  
The propositions which the president abandoned were:

1. The increase of the interstate commerce commission to nine members.

2. The approval by Congress of an increase in freight rates to meet the expense incident to the eight-hour law.

3. The amending of the Newlands mediation and arbitration act along the lines of the Canadian compulsory investigation plan.

The proposition which the president is willing to abandon temporarily is the one calling for the judgment in his hands of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of the railroads and draft their employees into public service. Mr. Wilson still holds this scheme as a club over the heads of the unions tonight, threatening to swing it if Congress does not meet their demands on time and they resist in determination to stop all interstate commerce.

**Busy Day for Every One.**

The day was a busy one for everyone concerned in the strike situation. The president made a trip to the capitol, where he conferred with Chairman Adamson, Majority Leader Kitchin, Congressman Sherry of Kentucky, and Senators Williams of Mississippi, Smith of South Carolina, and Pomeroy of Ohio.

On returning to the White House the president summoned the brotherhood leaders there and made another request that they recall or postpone their strike order. This time the reply refused to do unless Congress enacts before Saturday night the legislation they believe will enforce upon the railroads those concessions to the men they have refused to grant. Later in the day the president saw Secretary of Labor Wilson.

The house leaders, Kitchin and Adamson, got together and drew the bill which they believe will meet the strike by granting the major portion of the men's demands and enforcing them upon the railroads.

**Members Are Optimistic.**  
As soon as the administration bill was introduced in the house members grew optimistic concerning the outlook for averting a strike and for an early adjournment of Congress. Representative Keating of Colorado, one of the "pro-labor" members of the house, said he had reason to believe that the bill would be entirely acceptable.

"I believe the strike will be averted by this legislation," he said, "and that an early adjournment of Congress is in sight."

**For Eight Hour Day Only.**  
Representative Stafford of Wisconsin asked Mr. Adamson to inform the house what his bill contained. The Georgia member replied:

"This bill embraces only the proposition which the president originally made to the employees and the union leaders, to wit, to put in force immediately an eight hour day without affecting the surrounding circumstances and to appoint a commission to investigate the conditions and workings of the eight hour law, within six to nine months, in the discretion of the commission, and to make a report of their findings to Congress."

"We introduce the bill in that shape because it is what the president originally proposed and what the brotherhood would accept, and we thought that if Congress would pass just that much legislation the employees could not afford to have a strike."

**Hold Night Session.**

Although the program for action in the house was clearly outlined without delay, it was not until late tonight that a definite idea of what the senate would do before it tomorrow was obtainable. When its hearings closed, the senate interstates committee went into what was promised to be an all night session to consider the various legislative proposals before it, including the president's whole original program with its provisions for preventing strikes pending investigation and for the drafting of men to operate trains in case of military necessity.

All day the house leaders had been declaring that these provisions never could be enacted.

The senate committee worked until long after midnight, and adjourned to meet again at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning to complete its report.

**Some Urge Whole Program.**

Although early in the evening the senate had been definitely convinced that it would present only one measure tomorrow—the Adamson bill in slightly amended form—some members still were urging the entire program originally proposed by the president, and consideration was given to a proposal that the interstate commerce commission be empowered to fix wages for employees of interstate carriers.

The only important difference before the committee bill as it stands now and the Adamson measure is the fixing of Jan. 1 as the effective date of the eight-hour provision and the exemption of railroads not over 100 miles long, electric street and interurban lines.

It is the general belief that tomorrow the senators will fall in line. Senator Brandegee, a Republican committee man, expressed the opinion that the bill could be passed by tomorrow night.

**Adjournment Next Week?**

Speaker Clark remarked tonight that enactment of the strike legislation by Saturday night would mean final adjournment of Congress.

## Union Leaders Urge Eight Hour Day Law to Prevent Titanic Railroad Strike

Washington, D. C., Aug. 31.—[Special.] The contentions of both railroads and employees were explained in detail at the hearing before the senate interstate commerce committee today.

At the outset of the hearing Senator Newlands, chairman of the committee, announced its purpose and said none of the proposed legislation included compulsory arbitration.

"It simply provides," he said, "in case of the failure of voluntary mediation and arbitration, for a government inquiry and the stay of the action of all the parties to the controversy until the investigation and report should be made, leaving them free thereafter to act as they might be advised."

**Warns of Civil War.**  
Senator Newlands spoke of the short time remaining for Congress to act and said:

"This present dispute, if carried to extremity, will involve the United States in a civil war. The question is whether we can find some means of bringing about a settlement of this dispute between employers and employees without resort to arms."

The brotherhood representatives were heard first. At the request of Mr. Garretson it was agreed that the brotherhood leaders should address the committee two hours in opening and an hour in closing. He announced that besides the heads of the four brotherhoods Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, also would speak.

**Garretson Supports Bill.**  
Mr. Garretson then began with a general review of the circumstances which led up to the present strike.

It was the belief of labor organizations, he said, that differences between employers and employees should not be settled by legislation, but rather between themselves.

"The success of any labor organization lies, to an extent, in its militancy," he said. "We are in the grip of a power greater than we, and it is unfortunate that this situation has arisen, but I believe if a settlement can be effected by Congress, even though we are opposed to legislative settlements, we are willing to let the age old tradition against it. Such a settlement in this controversy will be desirable in the circumstances."

"As an ethical proposition there is no more reason why a man should be worked more than eight hours than there is that he should be worked twenty-four. In the application of principle a difference is that arises. Thousands of men working throughout this country are working from six to sixteen hours of which there is no human record."

**Humanity Before Dividends.**

These conditions, Garretson declared, were responsible for the united appeal of the brotherhoods insistently demanding the human right to enjoy some of the fruits of the country's wealth.

"We believe," said Garretson, "that questions affecting society take precedence over economic questions. We believe that the human element should be considered regardless of its effect on dividends."

"The obligation on the part of the railroad employer is as great as that of the employer in any other industry. The human element is just as much a part of the system as the engine or the lathe."

Mr. Garretson argued that the effect of an increase in wages would be to divide dividends so that they would be shared by a larger number of people.

A bankrupt road cannot buy its coal any cheaper than one that is profitable. Therefore, he said, any increase in wages would be paid for by the consumer.

**Attacks Arbitration Plan.**  
Attacking the railway company's arbitration plan as a means of settling the dispute, he said that it was not offered to men who were so poorly organized that they could not enforce demands.

"I am sure that of these railroad men," Mr. Garretson declared emphatically, "that there is evidence today of a deadly danger underlying the social crust and that it is liable to be brought to the surface unless the men are free to settle the dispute before it can reach the danger stage."

Frequently he declared the brotherhood officials could only call off the strike by reporting that a satisfactory settlement had been made.

To postpone the strike after the men had voted it, Garretson declared, would mean the disintegration of the brotherhood and the turning of the mob of the trains as in 1877 and 1894.

"I want to impress on the committee," he said, "that since the beginning of these negotiations no definite proposal ever has been made by the other side. They have said but one thing: they have offered to leave the whole matter to the interstate commerce commission."

**Opposed to Arbitration.**  
Garretson added that he wanted to assure the committee that the brotherhood were opposed to arbitration.

"We believe in the principle of arbitration," he said, "but not in arbitration where we stand only to lose. The experience of our men with arbitration is a lesson."

Journalism of Congress next Wednesday. Postmaster General Burleson, who participated in the conference with President Wilson, expressed confidence that the legislation would be put through both houses.

"All those at the president's conference were agreed that there will come a day of reckoning for the brotherhoods," he said, "and I don't see how either side of the controversy could attempt to oppose it in the face of the threatened industrial tieup."

**Call It a Labor Victory.**  
By the labor leaders the administration measure is regarded as signaling the capitulation of the president and the administration lieutenants to the demands of the trainmen.

To the railroads the bill is not satisfactory, but the executives take the attitude that they have no other choice but to bow to the decree of Congress.

There are some indications tonight that Congress, particularly the senate, regards the pending bill purely as an emergency measure drafted for the purpose of averting disaster. Some of the senators who will support the bill as a means of averting disaster.

The railroad executives remained to the conclusion of the hearings and did not return to their hotel until late. They expressed satisfaction at the stand taken by the shippers in their appearance before the committee.

has not made them in love with its practical results. "It was a satisfactory settlement of our differences with the railroads and there will be no strike. In order to prevent a strike, however, the bill must become a law before next Saturday at midnight."

**For Arbitration Later.**  
"We stand ready," he continued, "to arbitrate all other issues as soon as the president's eight hour day proposal is enacted into law. It is beyond us, if we ever hope to remain officers of these organizations, if we ever expect to retain the respect of these men, to stop this strike by any other method than to send our general chairman code messages meaning 'satisfactory settlement' and that the message only can be sent if we get the eight hour day."

Mr. Lee said a settlement might have been reached if the president had proposed to the brotherhoods that they no longer demand an eight hour day but that they be given time and a fair for overtime.

"But," said he, "no such proposal was made."

Replying to Senator Pomeroy, Mr. Lee said if it were possible to reach all the brotherhood men and explain the present legislation he thought they would vote to delay the strike. But he added, was impossible now, and he laid the blame to the railroads.

**Lovett Speaks for Roads.**  
Robert S. Lovett was heard first to present the side of the railroads. He said if the public were not involved in the present controversy and if there were not thousands of railway employees standing idle, the railroads would not be allowed to settle the matter themselves. The railroads, he said, are no longer owned by the bankers but have stock widely distributed.

The brotherhoods, Mr. Lovett said, have not attempted to dictate the position of the roads in this controversy. I myself have received only one message from a banker urging that we accept the president's proposal.

The railroad officials, he said, regard the problem as one of settling by arbitration, because the country is just as certain as the sun sets, the public will pay the bill. Railroads have no income except what they earn. That depends on the rates they can get.

Mr. Lovett declared that in accepting the president's proposal the men had yielded 50 per cent of their demands.

**Gompers Takes Stand.**  
Mr. Gompers, who followed Mr. Garretson, said that the federation supported the brotherhoods and protested against compulsory arbitration. He attacked government operation of roads for military purposes.

Senator Newlands denied his contention that legislation denied the right of a worker to quit his job. Mr. Newlands reiterated it meant only to affect the right to quit in concert.

Mr. Gompers said he believed he had contributed as much as anybody in America to avoiding strikes. "But, gentlemen," he said, "there are things worse than strikes. We have got to live when that strike is over and history and then, I ask you, will we stand up and say that the strike was a success? Men are criminals if they strike in concert? Such a condition is intolerable. I trust this legislation will not be enacted."

**Ask Labor Head for Solution.**  
Senator Newlands asked Mr. Gompers to give the committee the solution of the problem.

"On Monday," said Mr. Newlands, "the railroads of the country will be tied up. I think the members of this committee are with me that compulsory arbitration and compulsory service are both impossible and inadvisable. The suggestion, therefore, is made that the government make an investigation and there be no investigation and that pending an inquiry into the facts the parties maintain the status quo. Now if this remedy is not right and is wholly wrong what is the remedy?"

Mr. Gompers replied that under the circumstances the employees should be left free to strike whenever they saw fit, and not forced to "unfold their arms" by law. The question of bringing about peace now, he insisted, should be left to the railroad heads, who should be expected to agree to some sort of satisfactory settlement.

"It is more essential," he said, "that the liberty of the employees should be safeguarded than that some suffering, which is certain to follow a strike, be avoided."

**Favors Wilson Law.**  
W. G. Lee, head of the trainmen, went into details of why the men refused to arbitrate the eight hour day, saying that in many parts of the country the west men had it and "could not arbitrate whether we should live in a house which we had bought and paid for."

But he declared the eight hour day bill, if enacted by Saturday night, will be sufficient justification in the opinion of brotherhood leaders for calling off the railway strike set for next Monday.

This was the main source of optimism that the great industrial tieup would be prevented.

"Enactment into law of the president's eight hour day bill as drawn, guaranteed the present ten hour day wage," said Mr. Lee. "It was regarded as a satisfactory settlement of our differences with the railroads and there will be no strike. In order to prevent a strike, however, the bill must become a law before next Saturday at midnight."

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## STRIKE MENACE SENDS PRICES OF FOODS SOARING

Hogs at \$11.55 Highest Ever Known—Potatoes Jump 85 Cents a Bushel.

The unsettled railway situation caused startling developments in the market for food products at Chicago yesterday.

Hogs sold up to \$11.55, the highest price ever recorded and surpassing the value existing at the time of the civil war.

Potatoes increased in cost from \$1.40 to \$2.25 a bushel and live chickens sold up to 20 and 21 cents a pound for old fowls, both commodities being higher than in any previous year at this season.

Beef cattle, sheep, and lambs sold at advanced prices and a proportionate increase in the retail cost of dressed beef and mutton is expected to be instituted in all retail markets today.

**Due to Fear of Strike.**  
All the advances were due to the buying induced by the fear that a railway strike would shut off the movement of supplies from producing centers.

Much of the buying done was of a speculative nature. Packers bought live stock because they desired to add to their reserves already in coolers. Jobbers and receivers bought poultry and potatoes to hold them for higher prices.

If the railway employees go on a strike it is possible that the present rates may prove profitable to speculators, but Chicago is not altogether dependent on the railways for supplies.

**Capacity of Boat Lines.**  
According to E. J. Fleming of the Central Shipping company, lake and river boats with a capacity of 50,000 to 60,000 tons a day are at hand in the Chicago harbor or within easy and immediate reach.

These boats could bring potatoes, poultry, butter, eggs, and many other food products from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas in sufficient quantities to supply all Chicago's requirements and leave enough to provide for suburban towns within a radius of 100 miles by train or motor trucks.

Coal also could easily be brought here by boats.

**Plenty of Coal Near.**  
"The ground in the vicinity of South Chicago is so rich in coal that it is possible to get the coal stored there," said Mr. Fleming. "Boats could bring this coal to Chicago at the rate of 10,000 tons a trip, and it would be an easy matter to furnish all the electric, gas, and cold storage plants with all the coal they could use."

It is not only that the boats are there, but the owners and those who have interest in the boats have patriotic enough to do the utmost to relieve any dangerous condition that might arise from a railroad strike.

"In a way a strike of the railroads would prove a good thing for the steamship lines," Mr. Carter said, "always are selected from the master class, and that is unfair to us. We might as well select Mr. Gompers to be a neutral arbitrator. He could give us the eight hour day as fairly as an arbitrator from the other class could deny it to us. Clear questions are not arbitrable. The divinity of Christ long has been a moot question. Suppose you sought to arbitrate that and named a Jew or a Mohammedan as arbitrator. That would be analogous to the kind of arbitration we have been experiencing."

Mr. Stone told the committee that since wage disputes began the railroads had pleaded poverty and had requested proposed increases would drive them into bankruptcy, but they had always managed to survive. Time and a half overtime pay is not new, he said, as the railroads pay it in their shops without serious results, and they could do it on the roads, as well, if they desired.

**Garretson in Dramatic Plea.**  
Mr. Garretson closed for the brotherhoods with a dramatic appeal.

"We have refused nothing," he declared. "We have only said that if others refuse to do anything we will do nothing."

He described all of the contending parties to the hearing as vultures hovering about the carcass of the public. The public, he said, would pay the bill in the end in any event.

"The public will pay, as it always has paid," he said, "but it will pay for the increased wage. As it has for many generations, it will pay for overcapitalization."

"The railroads do not see the humanitarian side of this fight. They say they will pay if they have to, but that is all."

It was after 7 o'clock when the hearing finally closed. Then the committee worked until far into the night on its bill to be presented tomorrow.

## STRIKE! NO INDEED!

Assistant Secretary of Labor Post, on Way to Topeka, Sure He'll Ride Back to Washington Monday.

LOUIS F. POST, assistant secretary of labor arrived in Chicago yesterday direct from Washington, and hastened to give out the tidings (being his personal view) that there will be no rail strike next week.

Mr. Post, who is a Henry George single taxer and sides with the workers in the impending clash, is on his way to Topeka, Kas., to deliver the Labor day address.

"How do you like the prospect of spending the halcyon days of fall in Topeka?" asked a Tribune reporter.

"You mean Washington, don't you?" he smiled. "There will be no strike. Certainly not. I will make my speech to the workers and return on the next train. Preposterous to talk about a strike. Congress will pass the provisions of the bill and that will end the trouble. No chance of a strike."

And Mr. Post sailed down the street in his Palm Beach outfit, with a dozen magazines under each arm.

Many companies and interior shippers ship the latter have never tried to ship by water instead of rail, and a good many of them will never go back to rail, once they have tried the water route from Minnesota, the Dakotas, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois by way of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Illinois rivers, connecting with the drainage canal.

**PRICE JUMP GENERAL.**  
Reports from the chief cities of the country indicate that the prospect of a railroad strike has resulted in a general advance in food prices, most marked in dairy products. Reports from various cities follow:

PHILADELPHIA—Butter, eggs, flour, and potatoes have advanced in price. Meat is unchanged. Market men and retailers are preparing to boost orchard fruits and garden vegetables.

BOSTON—Drought assurances by the fruit and produce exchange of an abundance of staples "if people will be reasonable in their demands, meat, eggs, and similar staples will rise 10 per cent in price above those of a fortnight ago."

ST. LOUIS—Potatoes have risen from \$1.25 to \$2.25 a bushel since Monday. Cabbage has advanced to \$5 a ton; onions from \$1.50 to \$3 a hundred pounds; flour has steadily increased from \$7 to \$8.50 a barrel. Eggs have jumped from 25 cents a dozen to 35 cents.

PITTSBURGH—Fresh and salt meats, provisions, vegetables, and all fresh food except groceries advanced 10 per cent in retail prices. Butter and eggs in storage rose slightly.

WASHINGTON—Fresh meats advanced in all but the poorer neighborhoods 4 or 5 cents a pound. Other foods went up to a lesser degree.

**CALL OFF TOPEKA MEETING.**  
American Secretaries of State Will Take No Chances on Tieup by Strike.

The meeting of the Association of American Secretaries of State, scheduled for Topeka, Kas., on Sept. 11, has been called off on account of the danger of a strike, according to the convention bureau of the Association of Commerce.

for this

\$107.50

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## PRESIDENT WILSON ASKING CONGRESS TO STOP STRIKE

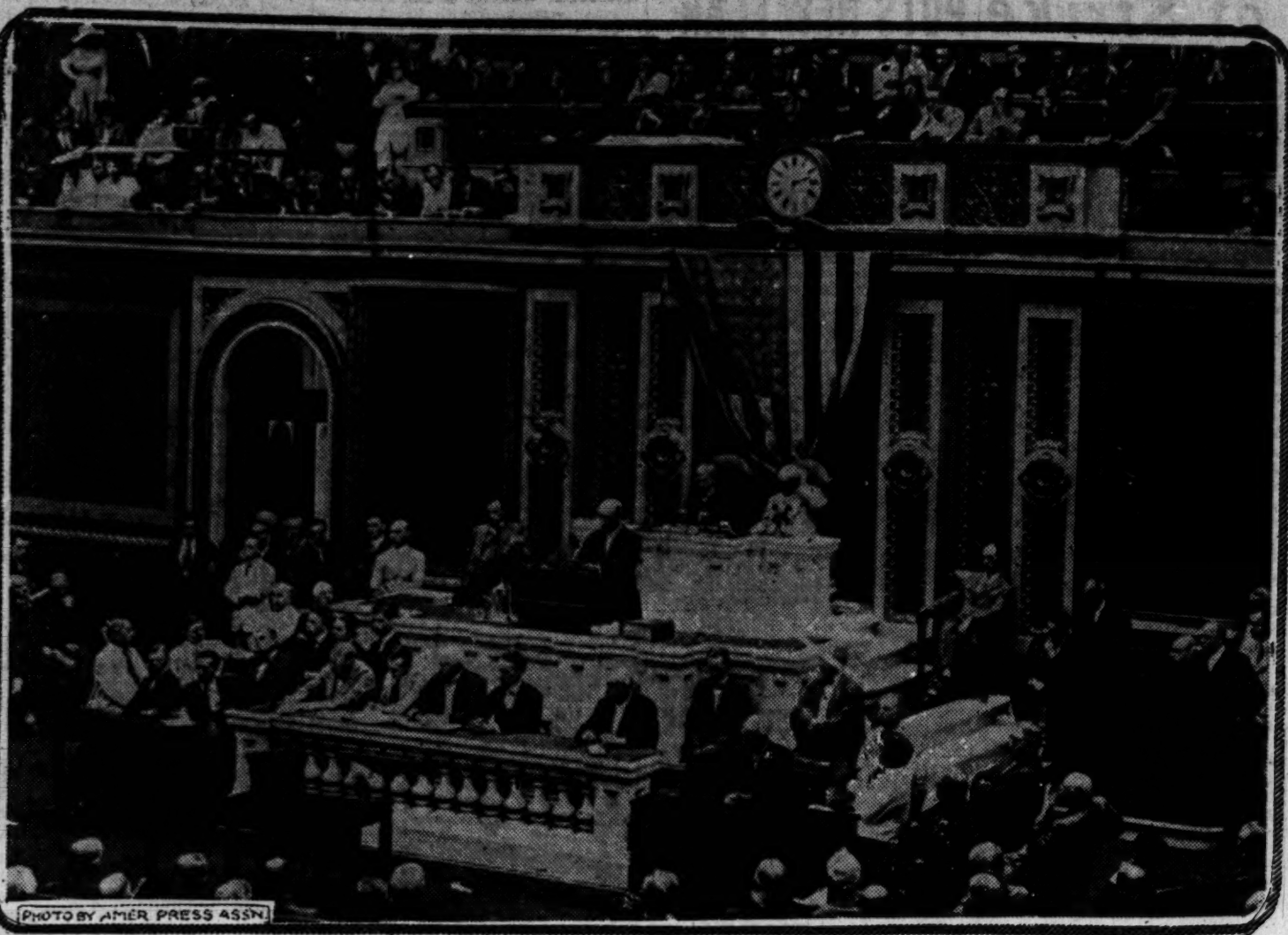


PHOTO BY AMER PRESS ASSN

## RIPLEY HINTS AT COURT BATTLE ON 8 HOUR ACT

Challengers Doubt Power of Congress to Fix Wages of Employees.

Messages by congress of President Wilson's eight hour day bill may postpone the battle called for Monday morning, but not settle the controversy so far as the railroads are concerned.

This was the statement made last night by E. P. Ripley, president of the American Railway Union, one of the leading spokesmen for the railway strikers.

Mr. Ripley declared that while he is a lawyer he assumed that if the unions accepted such an act by congress it would be up to the government or the president to sue the railroads to compel them to pay the increased wages.

Hints Test in Courts.

That such action would be resisted in the courts and that the right of congress to impose an eight hour day with a ten hour pay would be fought to the last ditch was indicated by Mr. Ripley. At the same time Hale Holden, president of the Burlington, declared:

"It is my understanding that the Supreme Court of the United States has held recently in two cases that the congress of the United States has absolutely no power to fix wages, and that is what the Adamson bill amounts to, according to my understanding."

Accept Perishable Freight.

The Ripley lines issued a formal statement at Topeka, declaring that in that division perishable freight, live stock excepted, would be received for shipment after Monday, but at owners' risk.

"That means," said Mr. Ripley, "that each division is making its rules to apply to this district."

Does that mean that you are going to run freight trains after Monday if the strike becomes effective? he was asked.

"Certainly does," he replied. "Why shouldn't we operate freight trains? I don't expect that many trains will run at first, but it is our belief that the train schedule will improve daily and that eventually we will be running on normal schedules. We propose to operate our lines, regardless of what develops Monday. We may have some difficulty, but the Santa Fe system will continue to operate from day to day."

Assault Adamson Bill.

As to the passage by congress of the Adamson bill, which was introduced in the lower house, with the approval of President Wilson, and which provides for hours' pay for an eight hour day, Mr. Ripley said:

"As I understand it, this bill provides that the railroads shall operate the eight hour day and shall pay for the extra hours what we are now paying for ten hours' work. I am not much of a lawyer, but I don't understand that congress has any such right. It has the right, of course, to pass any bill, but I don't understand that it has a constitutional right to pass this particular bill and make it effective."

"Even if congress passes this bill, it doesn't mean that the railroads will agree to it. I don't think they will. The unions might accept the bill and postpone the strike or call it off, but that will not settle the matter."

Might Refuse to Pay.

"I suppose the railroads would refuse to pay in the increase in wages, and then it would be up to the administration or the Washington officials to sue the railroads to compel the payment of the increase in wages. Then, of course, it would be a case for the courts to determine whether congress has the right to fix the wages of the railroads or whether enterprise must pay its employees. I don't see where action by congress on this basis would settle the controversy. On the contrary, I don't think it would."

The inference that might be drawn from Mr. Ripley's statements is that the railroads would refuse to abide by the act of congress and would appeal the controversy to the United States Supreme court.

Fear Complete Tieup.

Representatives of the twenty-nine railroads entering Chicago got inside information on the employment situation of their lines in case of the general strike at the conference at the Chicago hotel.

The information was discouraging. The report handed in by each spokesman for the respective systems was that the union leaders would be able to make good their claim of practically paralyzing rail traffic at the start.

While some of the officials were inclined to count on quite a number of old men remaining at their posts it was agreed, after the confidential reports were assembled, that the unions would be able

to call out an overwhelming majority of the workers Monday morning.

Must Train New Men.

The number of men mostly of the senior grade, who have secretly agreed to desert the unions, was found to be so small, as compared to the total number of trainmen, as to make it necessary to organize on a large scale for breaking in new men.

They agreed to pool their interests during the strike, if it comes, and to share equally in the maintenance of a central employment bureau, it was reported.

The conference was the first general defense meeting held in the Chicago zone by the rail chiefs. At the conclusion of the meeting a formal statement was issued which carried the brief statement that they met and adjourned to meet again today.

The plan adopted calls for a meeting daily to advance defense plans, with the hope of eventually breaking down the union forces and gradually restoring train service to normal schedule.

Fight to a Finish.

Some of the men who attended the conference stated that the rail chiefs are more determined than ever to fight the case to a finish to maintain the principle of arbitration.

Details of maintaining some sort of schedule are to be worked out today and tomorrow. The understanding is, it was stated, that first aid plans will be given precedence and that every possible effort will be put forth to move milk, ice, and produce trains that serve the pressing necessities of Chicago daily.

Whether mail trains are to be operated, it was asserted, will depend largely on the attitude of Washington officials.

Anticipating, however, serious difficulties at the outset, the embargo on all shipments goes into effect at the close of business today, shippers assuming all risks with respect to delayed deliveries.

"There will be very few trains in operation Monday morning if the strike is called," one of the conferees admitted.

DENIES SHOP STRIKE IS NEAR

Union Leader Says Conference with Rock Island Is Not Being Hastened.

Negotiations between the Rock Island railroad and a committee of shop mechanics will be renewed today at the Grand Pacific hotel. The railroad is arbitrating a demand of the men for an eight hour day and a 5 cent an hour increase.

H. J. Carr, chairman of the committee representing the employees, denied a report that proceedings were being rushed and plans were being made to strike with the brotherhoods if their demands were not granted.

"The organization we represent is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, while the brotherhoods are not," he said. "Our demands were presented months ago and our meetings have probably lasted for at least ten days. As yet we have arrived at no agreement."

Lower fuel bills, better health, with a Richmond & Boynton heating plant—Adv.

## WARN CONGRESS ON LABOR LAW

Citizens Flood Legislators with Protests Against Eight Hour Statute.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 31.—(Special.)—Telegrams from all over the country are pouring in upon senators and members of congress, protesting against the possible surrender of the principle of arbitration on the part of congress in dealing with the situation precipitated by the action of the union leaders in calling a railroad strike.

Senators Sherman and Lewis, Representative Britten and others in the Illinois delegation have been deluged with telegrams appealing to them to stand firmly against any legislation affecting the eight hour day and the other vital points at issue, framed in haste to meet the present crisis and without careful investigation of the far-reaching consequences.

Opposes Eight Hour Law.

The Chicago Association of Commerce wired Representative Britten today "urging upon the president and upon congress that it is inconsistent with the ideals of this government and subversive of its principles that legislation should be had in the pending railroad crisis without time and opportunity for due consideration."

"The questions involved," it said, "are complex and intricate and while the congress has the final responsibility, it has not hitherto had the time or opportunity to consider them. When the legislation occurs it should be well considered and fair to all interests."

Alfred H. Mulliken of Chicago wired as follows:

"To establish the railway eight hour day by legislation without a thorough investigation would be disaster to the country."

Mr. Britten also received a telegram from Theodore Dickinson of Chicago declaring "the Democrats are in the mire. Cowardice in surrender of principle will again be their Waterloo."

Other Wires in Protest.

Among other telegrams received by the Illinois members were the following:

Hyman & Hirsch—We most strenuously oppose forcing congress into hasty action because of the arbitrary stand of the railroad unions in striking demands of submitting their agreement to arbitration and just as strenuously oppose legislation fixing the hours of labor and the increasing of freight rate to the consumer until a thorough investigation has been made.

Rosenwald & Well—Congress should

not be coerced into hasty action in a matter of such vital importance to our domestic and foreign commerce.

WARN AGAINST HASTE.

In a telegram sent yesterday to those members of congress active in trying to bring about a settlement of the threatened railroad strike, the Illinois Manufacturers' association objected to that body's being called into any rush legislation with a view to the future and asked the question:

"Is congress running the country, or has it been delegated to the four brotherhood chiefs?"

The association demanded the protection by the government of the manufacturing interests. It follows:

"Attention of congress is called to statement in morning press dispatches by W. G. Lee, president of the trainmen's brotherhood. We respectfully request that congress investigate and if Mr. Lee is quoted correctly that he may summarily be called to account."

Employ 600,000 Persons.

"The Illinois Manufacturers' association and its allied organizations employ in Illinois some six hundred thousand people, and our investment is enormous. We respectfully demand the protection of the government and protest against congress being called into any rush legislation. Is congress running the country or has it been delegated to the four brotherhood chiefs?"

The telegram was sent to Congressmen Champ Clark, speaker of the house, James R. Mann, and W. G. Adamson, and Senators Francis J. Newlands, James Hamilton Lewis, and Lawrence Y. Sherman. It was signed by Samuel M. Hastings and John M. Glenn, president and secretary of the associations.

MOTOR TRUCK CONCERNS PREPARE FOR BIG TRADE.

Some Factories Working Night and Day to Meet Demands in Case of Railroad Shutdown.

Merchants and manufacturers are investigating gasoline propelled vehicles for long hauls. If the railroad strike is of long duration, truckmakers anticipate a domestic trade far more profitable than the foreign trade resulting from the European war.

Many of the prospective purchasers, wish to rent vehicles, believing that the strike will be settled within a short time. The Little Giant factory is working night and day, being 800 orders behind.

H. R. Billinger, manager of the local Commerce truck branch, has ordered more shipments. George A. Crane, Chicago distributor of the Garford, wired for ten extra carloads of trucks.

Z. C. Elkin, head of the G. M. C. branch, has made arrangements with the makers to drive trucks overland from Pontiac and then ship them to Chicago by boat if the railroads are tied up. Most of his inquiries come from the packing and oil companies, which plan to increase their fleet of trucks in the event of a strike.

Dynamite Plot Hinted.

The sanitary board asked for police protection for the employees who stayed on the job. That a plot had been formed to dynamite the power house in the Hermitage avenue district was the opinion of the police after five sticks of the explosive had been found in the rear of a saloon at West Chicago and Hermitage avenues, shortly after a number of strikers had left the place.

POWDER PLANT SHUTS DOWN

Railway Embargo on Explosives Forces Gary Concern to Suspend Work.

Gary, Ind., Aug. 31.—(Special.)—The impending railway strike threatens to close practically every industry in the Gary district and throw 25,000 men out of employment. First effects of the embargo on the shipment of explosives were felt here today when the J. E. Explosives company, employing 1,000 men, had to shut down. The several steel bridge and cement plants of Gary, it is expected, can operate only a few days after a strike is called.

## STREETS DARK AS MEN STRIKE

Sanitary Trustees Fear General Walkout May Follow Midnight Action.

Street lights in various sections of the city went out last night shortly before midnight and darkness prevailed for nearly two hours as the result of a strike of power house operators of the sanitary district. That members of the sanitary board fear a general strike, which will mean "no lights" for most of the city's area, was the admission made late last night by one of the trustees.

The first effect of the strike was felt in the district supplied by the Lawrence avenue power house. Shortly afterward lights on various streets supplied by the Thirty-ninth street power house went out and members of the sanitary board of trustees were notified.

Issues Emergency Order.

James M. Dailey, chairman of the employment committee, took charge and ordered the foremen of the power houses to hire apprentices and any other help needed to keep the lights going.

The trouble was caused by union operators who demanded a "closed shop" and more pay. Those on the 11 o'clock shift reported and then refused to work. Those who had finished their work were asked to stay until their places could be filled. Part of them refused.

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## CITY THREATENS TO SEIZE COAL IF PRICE JUMPS

'Highway Robbery,' Moorhouse Says of Dealers Who Ask \$7 to \$8.50 a Ton.

Commissioner of Public Works William R. Moorhouse yesterday served notice on certain coal companies that he will resort to seizure before submitting to extortion.

Mr. Moorhouse has been buying coal under annual contract for the pumping stations at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$3. Yesterday he applied to two big coal companies for emergency supplies and the price quoted was \$7 to \$8.50.

"You're crazy," Mr. Moorhouse told the sales agent for one of the companies.

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" was the response, according to Mr. Moorhouse. "That's our price."

"I'll tell you what I am going to do about it," the commissioner said. "When I get good and ready for that coal I'll send over and get it and I'm not going to pay \$7 a ton for it either."

"It's Highway Robbery."

The face of the city's crying demand to keep the pumping stations going, commented Mr. Moorhouse. "It's highway robbery, and I am not going to stand by and see the city held up."

During the day Mr. Moorhouse entered into a supplemental contract with the Bickell Coal and Coke company for 100 carloads of coal at \$1.00 a ton. By arrangement with the railroads, it is expected this coal will be delivered before Sunday night, making the supply for the pumping stations adequate for nearly three weeks.

Coal dealers interviewed denied they were boosting prices. They said they had orders at current prices for many times the present supply in Chicago. It was admitted, however, that a purchaser seeking to get immediate delivery of a large supply of coal not already contracted for might have to pay fancy prices.

City Reports Sanguine.

Sanguine reports as to the city's ability to get along in case of a strike were given to Mayor Thompson in the morning at the conference.

The danger of a milk and ice famine was regarded as grave—unless the strike is averted. Following the conference Health Commissioner Robertson's first move in tackling the milk situation was to call a meeting for this morning of representatives of the Chicago Milk Dealers' association, the Illinois Milk Dealers' association, the Chicago surface lines, the elevated railroads, and the interurban electric lines.

"I have talked to the large milk dealers," Commissioner Robertson reported to Mayor Thompson. "and they tell me they can get 80 per cent of their milk into the city on trucks and electric lines."

Commissioner Moorhouse said the railroads had informed him they would run milk and ice trains if they got the right kind of police protection. The use of freight railroads for the strikers, it was suggested, might simplify the problem.

Chief Healey announced he had sent out a call for all reserve policemen and also those on furlough—about 700 all together—and they will be on duty Monday morning.

ROBERTS & CO. GENUINE DIAMONDS

Low Roberts Prices For Diamonds

Efficiency, Economy, Courtesy, are watchwords at Roberts'. Prices of Solitaire Diamond Engagement Rings are still as low as at this store at direct importation of Diamonds, mounted in our own factory, spot cash payments, and economical management of a plainly equipped store can make them.

For the same reason we can give the same old Roberts value in all styles of Diamond Jewelry.

Let us show you what this means to you in saving and satisfaction. Our salesmen, chosen for experience and expert knowledge, take human interest in customers and leave nothing undone to please them. Purchase of a Solitaire Diamond Engagement Ring may pay any price from \$10.00 to \$100.00. The Diamond may be mounted in gold or platinum—strong, durable Roberts work.

Observe these weights and prices of a few of the Blue-White Diamond Rings offered at this sale. There are no duplicates.

WEIGHT PRICE

2 1/2 Carat.....\$350

2 1/4 Carat.....300

2 1/8 Carat.....250

1 3/4 Carat.....220

1 1/2 Carat.....190

1 1/4 Carat.....165

1 1/8 Carat.....140

1 1/4 Carat.....115

1 1/8 Carat.....85

3/4 Carat.....75

1/2 Carat.....65

1/4 Carat.....55

1/8 Carat.....45

1/16 Carat.....35

1/32 Carat.....25

1/64 Carat.....15

1/128 Carat.....10

1/256 Carat.....5

1/512 Carat.....2

1/1024 Carat.....1

Lowest Priced Diamond House in America

Roberts & Co. DIAMOND IMPORTERS

9 West Madison Street GROUND FLOOR "1 Second from State St."

OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10 P. M.

## "CAN I FACE IT?" GARRETSON ASKS AS TO STRIKE DELAY

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—Tonight at the close of a day's hearing of all sides by the senate committee on interstate commerce, considering the eight hour day bill, A. B. Garretson, spokesman of the trainmen and head of the Order of Railway Conductors, reached a dramatic climax in his plea.

For almost an hour Mr. Garretson had kept the crowd laughing with quaint expressions and humorous stories. When he had only three minutes left in which to speak his brother presidents urged him to answer the question of power to postpone a strike.

"We have been asked," he said slowly, "if we have the power to defer this strike. I have been called for next Monday. I have the power to defer that date in my organization, but in the other organizations the situation is different."

"But here is where I stand. For years my men have trusted me. When I stood before the president the other night and he asked me if this could be done I found my Gethsemane. To the men who have made me the recipient of all these things I owe my first obligation. I can put it off, but if I did without gaining a satisfactory settlement, there would linger in the minds of those who have trusted me thoughts of treachery. If I put it off across a fair record of thirty years would be written the word 'Traitor.'"

For a moment the witness paused and seemed to peer far out over the heads of the crowd. The tears rolled down his cheeks. He started to speak, but choked. Apparently summoning all his strength, he threw out his arms, lowered his eyes to the crowd, and in a low voice asked:

"Can I face it?" and dropped into his chair.

Not a person in the room moved for several seconds. Mr. Garretson relieved the situation by rising from his chair and leaving the chamber.

Too Many Oils Are Blended

The artificial taste produced by blending is not relished by people who appreciate the deliciousness of the real, natural olive flavor. Nor do they like "neutral" oils. For them we import Marden's—the oil with the true olive flavor—the first pressing from the finest olives that Spain can produce, and Spain is the greatest olive growing country in the world. You can join this circle of epicures by asking your dealer for

MARDEN'S SPANISH OLIVE OIL

If he hasn't it in stock, he can get it for you and will present you with a copy of College Inn Salad, the special Marden's recipe book.

Marden, Orth & Hastings Co. Established 1887.

Chicago New York Boston San Francisco

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE

STOP & SHOP

THE Tebbetts & Garland STORE

16-18 N. Michigan Blvd. Phone Central 6000

Who Sells Cheaper than This Store?

Two things you may depend upon when you buy from this store: FIRST—the quality is everything the most critical could ask for. SECOND—the price is as low as any one sells for.

This store sells good things at a low price because everything is bought in large quantities from the packer or manufacturer, thereby saving the middleman's profit—and depend upon it—

No Store Sells Cheaper than This Store!!

SPECIAL FRIDAY ONLY. Fresh Whitefish Weighed first, then cleaned 25c Lb.

SPECIAL FRIDAY ONLY. Angel Food Cake 18c Ea.

People who demand the best in fresh meats are getting satisfied every day in this store—and the reason is plain. Our meat department is the best in the city. Home Dressed Fancy 35c

Milked Broilers, 35c

Long Island Spring Ducks, 35c

Extra Fancy Guinea Hens, about 3 lbs. each, 1.00

Young Pig with rind, 25c

Extra Fancy Roast Beef, 25c

Fancy Quality Roast Beef, 25c

Fancy Beef Pot Roast, 25c

Delmonico and Cut Steak, 25c

Roasted Spring Chickens with a delicious dressing, 1.00

Baked Ham, baked in sherry wine, 60c

Buy a whole Ham, either baked or boiled, the saving is 50c

Serve our Frankfurters de Luxe for Sunday supper, extra large and fancy, 25c

Kalters Aufschnitt (assorted sliced cold meats), 4 portions, \$1.35; 2 portions, 75c

Sliced Cold Meats—Home Cooked Corned Beef, 10c

Water Sliced Beef Ham, 10c

Smoked Tongue, 10c

Cold Roast Beef, sliced, 10c

Ex. Fry Cold Rib Roast Beef, 10c

Cold Sliced Loaf of Pork, 10c

Potato Salad, made the old fashioned German way, 20c

Cottage Cheese, made with pure cream, 20c

Herkimer Cheese, the old and snappy kind, 35c

Imported Swiss Cheese—a genuine spring cheese, 70c

Lady Clementine Chili Sauce is just the thing to serve with cold meats, steaks, etc.; prepared from an old family recipe; bottled at 4c and 25c

Breakfast Blend Coffee buy it because it's good, not because it's cheap, 75c

Vasanta Brand Flower Pekoe Tea, famous for its quality and distinctive flavor, 1 lb. 50c

Van Dune Cocoa makes an ideal breakfast cup; 1/2 pound 25c

VIOLA—The World's Most Satisfying Coffee, 1 pound 50c

This Store Will Be Closed All Day Monday—Labor Day

## SPRINGFIELD AND RETURN \$3.00



## FIRST ILLINOIS EN ROUTE HOME; SECOND FOLLOWS

Other Infantry Leave Texas, All  
Equipped for Possible  
Strike Delay.

BY SIDNEY WILLIS.  
San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 31.—(Special.)—Col. Joseph B. Snodgrass's First Illinois Infantry left for home soon after 10 o'clock tonight. The regiment was handled in three sections, the first battalion with the regimental staff officers and Brig. Gen. D. Jack Foster and staff enroute in the first section. The second section, carrying the Second Battalion, left soon after midnight. The third battalion was to get away a few hours later.

Joyous expectation was reflected in the faces of the guardsmen as they boarded the trains for home and "God's country" again.

Col. Garity's Second Infantry is scheduled to leave San Antonio tomorrow morning. According to the latest orders from Gen. Funston's office, all the troops are to go direct to Springfield, from where they will be sent to Fort Sheridan.

Seventh Illinois to Stay.  
The Seventh Infantry, Col. Moriarty's regiment, will stay here and will be attached temporarily to the Second Illinois brigade.

Additional guardsmen designated to return by the divisional commanders were reported to Gen. Funston today as follows:

Third, Fourteenth and Seventy-first New York Infantry, stationed in the Brownsville district.

First and Third Missouri Infantry, Leavenworth.

Fourth Maryland Infantry, Eagle Pass.

First Louisiana, Brownsville district.

Fifth California, Eagle Pass.

Given Best Equipment.  
Washington, D. C., Aug. 31.—National guard regiments and regular coast artillery companies en route to or from the border have been ordered equipped with extra supplies for the journey against the possibility that a general railway strike will delay their movements.

Approximately 30,000 troops are under orders to move to or from the border and many of them will be en route on Monday morning, the time set for the strike. Army officials indicated today that if the troops trains were caught in a tieup the men would detain and make camp at whatever point they are to await instructions. If Congress does not authorize the drafting of train crews for military purposes, soldiers might be used to run the trains. Every regimental commander has the names of the men under him who could drive an engine or do trainmen's service in an emergency case.

More to Follow Later.  
A second large delegation of returning national guardsmen may be expected in the course of a week, according to war department information of an unofficial character.

Secretary of War Baker would say today only that the troops already ordered back are returning only to the state camps. This means that no time is set for their demobilization, and with the units intact and still subject to the orders of the president there are unlimited possibilities for service in connection with the railroad.

LAY UP COAL FOR U. S. FLEET  
Five Naval Colliers Ordered to  
Load to Capacity in View of  
Threatened Strike.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 31.—The navy department has ordered the naval colliers Nerous, Proteus, Orion, Jason, and Vulcan to immediately load capacity cargoes of coal here so the Atlantic fleet will not be without fuel in case the threatened railroad strike occurs. The colliers have a capacity of about 50,000 tons.

## Union War Chests Filled Up to Meet Demands of Strike

BY HENRY M. HYDE.  
Railway Engineers. They are the aristocrats of the labor world. In their ranks seniority largely rules. It is the men of longest service who have the best and most desirable runs. Thousands of them are near the age when they will automatically become beneficiaries of the pension systems maintained by most railroad companies.

Also Lose Good Runs.  
If they go on strike they lose not only the certainty of drawing pensions for life but also the good runs which they have worked hard to win. The railroads have already notified the engineers that a strike will-if they are employed against them at the bottom of the list, with the hardest and least desirable runs, and will out them off entirely from benefit of the pension system.

But of all the four unions that of the engineers is doubtless the strongest financially. It insures its members against sickness, accident, and death, and the amounts paid are larger than those drawn by those of the other unions. The international headquarters of the union are in Cleveland, O., in its own building, a big and handsome skyscraper, which is said to represent an investment of more than a million dollars. The engineers have also been collecting a strike fund and their war chest is said to contain several hundred thousand dollars. In addition they have large sums in their insurance funds, which are known to be large.

Talk of \$12,000,000 Fund.  
From railroad sources comes the estimate that the total available assets of the engineers alone is between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000, though this is said by the labor people to be far too large.

Even more conservative in its inception and early years was the Order of Railway Conductors. For the first twelve years of its history it was purely a fraternal and insurance order, with nothing of the labor union about it. Even after it began to recognize the principle of "collective bargaining" with the railroad companies, it retained for years a clause in its constitution which absolutely forbade strikes.

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BY HENRY M. HYDE.

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Also Lose Good Runs.  
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## JUDGE LANDIS PUTS NEW FEAR IN LOAN SHARKS

Threatens to Prosecute Them  
for Fraudulently Advertising  
in the Mails.

Judge Landis sent the loan sharks away trembling yesterday. He announced he would seek to have most of them prosecuted for fraudulently advertising in the mails.

When the sharks appeared in the afternoon they were questioned as to their method of getting "victims." One explained he sent circulars through the mails.

He was particularly interested in one which read: "We would be pleased to advance you money on your plain promise to pay. The last holiday (Labor day) of the season is at hand. Why not make a day of it?"

"When you wrote that circular you had it in your mind to take an assignment of wages from every man who applied for a loan," the judge asked.

"Then your circular is misleading, as it states that no security will be demanded, and yet you secure the loan by an assignment of wages," said the judge. "I'll have to see to this."

Then Lawyer Russell B. Clark, who has offices in the Crilly building and who lives at 8724 Kimbark avenue, the legal representative of most of the loan agents, interposed some objection.

"You are the lawyer who is advising these loan men how they can circumvent this court, aren't you?" suddenly asked Judge Landis, as he turned on Clark.

"I object to such remarks from the court," beamed Clark.

"You do?" interrupted the judge, "then listen to some more. It is a record of this court that you have told these loan men that they could evade the continuance loan ruling by making a 'break' of one day in a loan."

"But—" began Clark again.

"Sit down!" commanded the judge. Clark sat.

"And another thing," Judge Landis continued, "I don't propose to have you come into this court and make any caustic remarks about the way it is conducted. Do you understand?"

Clark did.

ERB RESIGNS AS PRESIDENT.  
Succeeded by E. L. Brown as Head of Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway.

New York, Aug. 31.—(Special.)—Newman Erb today resigned as president of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway company, and E. L. Brown, formerly vice president and general manager of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, was selected to succeed him.

TO RELIEVE INDIGNATION  
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate—There is nothing better for nausea, indigestion, sick headache or acid stomach.—Adv.

VENETIAN STRIPES  
The New Distinctive  
Shayne Neckwear

DARING designs and brilliant colors characterize this exclusive novelty inspired by the kaleidoscopic gondola poles of Venice.

Scores of color combinations to select from if you act promptly.

Made in extra heavy silks of a quality which marks them as an unusual value at

\$1.50  
FOR 15 YEARS HEADQUARTERS FOR KNOX HATS  
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.  
Palmer House Corner

## ASSAULTS UNION OPPOSITION TO ENFORCED ARBITRATION.

Everett P. Wheeler of Bar Association Declares Compulsory Act Would Not Produce "Servitude."

Everett P. Wheeler, chairman of the special committee on legal remedies of the American Bar association yesterday attacked the stand of some railway leaders who hold that compulsory arbitration would produce servitude.

"That contention ignores the fact that no one is obliged to become an engineer, conductor, or fireman," said Mr. Wheeler. "They enter the service voluntarily. It is the service of the public, and the public has a right to demand that they keep their contract. And it has a right to prevent men who are not fit for the service of the railroad from ordering those who are enlisted to strike."

"If a man agrees to give a deed, the court will make him to do it. It is not involuntary servitude to oblige a man to keep a voluntary contract."

"The only real compulsion is on the leaders. To enjoin them from conspir-

ing to prevent the transportation of United States mails and break up interstate and foreign commerce is all that is needed. That is what Cleveland did in 1894."

By all means therefore let us have a law compelling both railroads and railroad men to submit their disputes to arbitration and punishing them severely if they take the law into their own hands."

CLEVELAND PAPERS 2 CENTS  
Dailies Boost Price Outside City's  
Enviros Because of Increased  
Print Product Cost.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 31.—Effective tomorrow, Cleveland's two English morning dailies, the Leader and the Plain Dealer, will be sold for 2 cents, instead of 1 cent, everywhere outside of Cleveland and Cuyahoga county. The price of the two afternoon dailies, the News and the Press, is raised to 2 cents everywhere except in the city and adjacent counties. Increased paper cost is given as the reason for the advance.

Don't delay your heating requirements. See Richardson & Boynton Co.—Advertisement.

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ESTABLISHED 1876 CHICAGO  
WHITE HOUSE  
COCOA  
Tea and coffee are bad for you and you know it  
Cocoa is a true food—nourishing and invigorating  
Cocoa gives you steady nerves, not jangling ones.  
Cocoa gives you peaceful sleep, not insomnia.  
Cocoa gives you enduring strength, not momentary stimulation.  
Cocoa is recommended by your physician, not condemned.

And Bunte Cocoa Has a Flavor  
That Would Tempt the Angels  
We have concentrated our efforts on the production of a cocoa so pleasing in flavor, so beneficial and so stimulating as to lure the most hardened tea or coffee toper from his favorite tipple.  
We import the finest cocoa beans from Ecuador. We blend them, roast them and grind them in our model plant right here in Chicago. We prepare them according to the ancient Dutch process, which increases the exceedingly valuable and important mineral elements







# The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1842.

PRINTED AT THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BUILDING, 100 N. WABASH ST., CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 4, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune assumes no responsibility for their return or return.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1916.

**"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."**  
—Stephen Decatur.

## TIME TO LEGISLATE SHOULD BE GIVEN.

THE TRIBUNE does not believe the railway brotherhoods will put themselves in the position of denying to the congress of the United States a decent opportunity for deliberation upon the proposals suddenly put before them by the president.

To do so would not only be lacking in citizen respect for the highest legislative body in the land, the nation's representative, it would be lacking in intelligent self-interest and foresight.

The brotherhoods number 850,000 or 400,000 members, with many sympathizers. But the nation is 100,000,000 wide awake Americans, who will not permit their government to be defied or themselves to be held up by force of a threat to precipitate a general calamity.

The refusal of a reasonable time to congress would be a challenge to every self-respecting patriotic American which would deprive the brotherhoods of public sympathy and make certain drastic legislation for the public defense.

The nation would better accept the evils of a railway strike than set a precedent of surrender to force, a precedent of hasty legislation under threat, a precedent which would discredit it not virtually nullify the principle of arbitration in this country.

Democracy cannot live if organized minorities can force it to unconsidered acts. Chaos and perpetual disorder are the natural and inevitable results of the tactics of terrorism which are now threatened. The end not only of our prosperity but of our republic are not far off if they succeed.

The situation is now much more grave than the question of a wage increase or a rate raise presents. It is a matter now of self-preservation. Certainly if the American people have any regard for the future of the country economically or politically, it is not a mere aggregation of petty politicians and vote jugglers, there will be an immediate recognition of the full significance of the nation's apparent impotence and prompt consideration of measures to make such a catastrophe as we are now facing impossible in the future.

Congress ought not to be asked to act with unseemly precipitation by the brotherhoods, and most certainly not by the president of the United States. The enactment of an eight hour law calls for careful consideration not only of its direct cost and its incidence but of its wider consequences. The president's remarkable precipitation does not justify congress in a like error. The legislation appropriate to protect the country against paralysis in the future also calls for careful consideration and correct formation, and when a brotherhood representative thrusts this obvious truth insolently aside with contemptuous reference to congressional oratory he insults not only the honor and dignity of congress but the common sense of the public.

Union labor cannot afford to place itself in the attitude of "the public be damned," and if through the weakness and unscrupulous selfishness of politicians a wage raise for the trainmen, however just it may be when investigated, is procured by ruthless coercion and at the cost of hasty legislation under humiliating conditions, the victory will be temporary only and will cost both to the trainmen and organized labor generally more than it is worth. The American people are careless, procrastinating, and good natured, but once awake they will defend themselves from the worst peril of democracies, the domination of force and the rule of organized factions.

## WAYS.

Canada, engaged in a great war and needing to send every available man to Europe, takes only such as have no dependents or such as, having dependents, have the consent of their wives. For the families dependent upon the recruit Canada makes ample financial provision. There is no want in the homes of Canadians who have entered the military service of the dominion and the empire.

The United States, not in war, so manages its military affairs that gardeners with dependent families have to rely upon the public spirit of employers, and men of family who, except in great national emergency, ought to be providing for their families, serve, while unattached youths escape the slightest notion that any responsibility rests upon them.

That is one reason why we are for an adequate regular army backed by universal military training.

## A DISINGENUOUS ARGUMENT.

It is impossible to accept as free from disingenuousness Mr. Wilson's remarks upon the eight hour day as involved in the present railroad controversy. It is not pleasant to feel that the president of the United States would make intentional use of sophistry to cover any position he had taken, however uncomfortable or injurious to his interest it may have turned out to be. But how are men and women capable of thinking to take Mr. Wilson's attempt to throw over one thing the moral sanction he claims for another?

Mr. Wilson declares that "the whole spirit of the time and the preponderant evidence of recent economic experience spoke for the eight hour day. It has been adjudged by the thought and experience of recent years a thing upon which society is justified in insisting as in the interest of health, efficiency, contentment, and a general increase of economic vigor."

This refers solely to the eight hour work day. Mr. Wilson, having delivered these sentiments in favor of the eight hour day, proposes to congress not that it be established in fact but that it be accepted theoretically as a basis of pay. He does not propose that it be established in fact. He does not propose that there shall be any penalty for overtime.

His sole proposition is that what the men do now they shall continue to do, but be paid 20 to 25 per cent more for it.

The sanction of the eight hour day by society has nothing whatever to do with the rate of pay and Mr. Wilson knows it. He is simply trying to throw a moralistic glow over what he admits is not an attempt to shorten hours of labor but merely to force an increase of wages.

This increase may be deserved. Mr. Wilson has not taken the time to find out. He is not equipped with knowledge to determine such a question with

any respect to the rights of the other parties concerned, the railroads and the public. His apologists say he was confronted by the determination of the brotherhoods to have their demands or strike. Why then should he attempt to obscure the truth and confuse the issue with talk about the sanction of society for an eight hour day which no one in this controversy has asked for or would accept?

Mr. Wilson is playing a very apparent and very sordid kind of politics.

## INCREASE THE REGULAR ARMY.

The calling home of several regiments of militia in anticipation of the railroad strike points out the unserving folly of President Wilson's military policy.

When he ordered the entire military force of the nation to the Mexican border he failed to make any provision for reserves. The first intimation of domestic trouble has forced him to weaken his border guard. If all the troops ordered to Texas were actually needed, then there are too few troops in Texas now. With every prospect of a greater need of troops at home, there is no place to get them from excepting the Mexican border.

This situation arises from the chronic refusal of the administration to face situations and to seek permanent solutions. Mr. Wilson says that the policy of "watchful waiting" demands a large army continuously held on the Mexican border. To provide this army on the border from the militia not only takes a large number of men from industrial life at heavy sacrifice to themselves but deprives the nation of that domestic protection which the national guard has always supplied.

Obviously our pressing need is a substantial increase of the regular army of the United States. This in turn may necessitate the payment of a larger wage to soldiers in order to obtain recruits. Certainly such payment is demanded by the self-respect of the nation. The continuous retention in the federal service of militiamen at from 25 to 5 per cent of the salaries they earn at home, in order to save expense, is ruining thousands of the most patriotic men in this nation. Uncle Sam is picking the pockets of his citizens.

Just because the administration is wedded to its ostrichlike policy and is willing to ignore its Mexican obligations and its military obligations at the expense of 100,000 national guardsmen and the endangering of domestic peace, furnishes no excuse for congress, which shares in the administration's responsibility for national well-being, to ignore a situation which clamors for recognition.

Our most immediate need is an increase of the regular army by 100,000 men.

## THE NEEDED SUBWAY.

In the annual report of the board of supervising engineers of Chicago traction attention is paid to the lack of intelligent consideration of the subway project and to the still less intelligent opposition to it.

The operation of traffic through downtown Chicago is increasing in difficulties. Streets have become narrow lanes, almost choked. Obstacles which traffic itself imposes upon traffic seem to multiply visibly day by day.

The end of this sort of thing is in sight and it will not come, as objectors to the subway upon principle seem to think, by the destruction of a central downtown district. In community life there will be a focus.

"Every city has and must continue to have a principal business district," the engineers report says. "It is most desirable that tributary sub-centers or adjacent business districts should also be developed to the utmost extent. But they must remain tributary, for it is manifestly idle to assume the slightest possibility of transferring en bloc Chicago's business center from its present location."

Whether it is absolutely impossible or not, it is impossible to distribute business evenly over Chicago or any other city by the violent expedient of denying adequate transportation. The force which draws life to a focal point in a community is an elemental one. People ask for saving of time. Their relations to each other ask for the elimination of as much waste as possible.

To try to check this necessary arrangement by making it uncomfortable and inconvenient for people to reach the spot where they can most conveniently conduct their business will not succeed. Transportation is to serve the desires of people, not to form them or correct them. An impediment put in transportation is an artificial and violent interference with a process which will not, ultimately, submit to such interference.

Chicago is headed in the direction of wise subway construction more rapidly than it thinks. The necessity is developing in the streets and it soon will become mandatory.

## Editorial of the Day.

### THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

[From the Des Moines Register.]

Ever since the sensational rise of wheat in the Chicago pit English newspapers have been firing hot fusillades at this country. They cannot say why the United States should permit a group of speculators, probably Germans, to handicap the nations of Europe that are fighting for the world's freedom. The greed of Americans is pictured as something exceedingly sordid.

The English ought to realize that \$1.60 wheat is as serious for a majority of Americans as for themselves. Not more than one-fifth of the people of this country are wheat raisers. A man-handled wheat has anything to do with wheat that is harvested. Eighty per cent of the people are more interested in the announcement that the 5 cent loaf is to be abandoned than that the wheat in their bins has risen in value.

Furthermore, why should England pay prices fixed in Chicago by these "German manipulators"?

The United States exports only about 250,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, while the nations of the entire hemisphere produce from 1,500,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 bushels a year, much of which is surplus. The British colonies alone raise 600,000,000 bushels. Will not these colonies, will not the entire hemisphere as a whole, furnish England with wheat at a reasonable price?

If Canada, Australia, India, and Egypt insist upon getting the Chicago price for wheat, when it is the belief in London that the Chicago price was fixed by Germans for the purpose of injuring England, why talk of American greed?

This almost hysterical outburst in England is an indication of how the war strain is pinching. It is a sign of the heaviness of a burden, as significant a sign as the food riots in Berlin described in German newspapers.

Europe is being squeezed to the limit, and the pressure will become heavier with every month of war. Americans who have wheat to sell are doing exactly as the Canadians, Australians, and Russians are doing, getting all they can for their product. Americans who have no wheat are paying what they have to pay, and they may not like it any more than the English, but they are not asking for charitable consideration because of their own straits.

## A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

Motto: *How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.*

FEAR not, little one, there will be no revolution, no Commune. Self-interest and a thousand jealousies provide as many checks as nature apes to the bugs of the field. If organized labor were unselfish, if it really struck for its altars and its fires, it could push the government into the Potomac in an hour; and often, it would, it would and little, unorganized you and me, it would help to. But as long as each group is concerned primarily with its own advancement, and the devil takes the hindmost, there will be no debacle.

OF 50 postage stamps tested in the University of Pennsylvania only two were free from germs. Moral: Ask the postmaster to lick 'em.

**Explained.**  
[From the Friday Republic.]  
Dale Cramer was attacked at Hoytville Saturday night and struck in the head with a hammer. Mr. Cramer was in the McComb band.

**THE phrase "Rail Heads" having had a long and prosperous run, we beg to suggest "Steam Kings," or "Chu-Chu Magnates."**

**"WATSON, MY CLUBS: WE LEAVE TONIGHT FOR MILWAUKEE."**  
[From the Labor day programme of the Milwaukee County Club.]

Members wishing to know how to play Monkey Golf will please enquire of Miss Elizabeth Black.

In Indianapolis yesterday the notification committee waited on—hang it, we had his name on the tip of the pen.

**A LIVE TOWN.**  
[From the Daily News, Ill. Herald.]  
Wanted—Some one to repair the telephone in the Herald office, which has been out of commission four months.

THAT reminds us that, although we have not lived in the moon since when the old number, and tries to persuade callers that we are still there.

**Driven to Drink.**  
Sir: Passing down Dearborn street, I planned to stop at one of those bubbling fountains. The man just ahead of me had the same thought, for he too turned in, but instead of wetting his lips he took out a full set of store teeth and proceeded to give them a cleaning. I turned in at the next caud for Sunday closing and ordered a Red Flush high ball. B. K.

**"AUSTRIANS Flee, Rome Hears"**—Headline. Without the aid of an ear trumpet.

WE are obliged to Mr. H. H. Evans for a copy of Commander B. B. Taylor's official report of a typhoon that battered the Idaho Sept. 20, 1916—the worst storm that ever a vessel lived through.

In places, says Mr. Evans, it parallels Conrad's "Typhoon"; his ship, like the Idaho, is swept by seas from all sides when in the center of the storm, and his book, like Commander Taylor's report, is singularly silent about the second half of the storm. We cannot lay hand on the Conrad tale at this moment, but those who can may compare it with the following excerpts from the log of the Idaho:

**At Sea, Sept. 25, 1869.**  
"The gusts of wind now were sudden and all powerful, their fustian howl deafening; the air composed of spray. The sea was pressed down smooth, the top of the wave cut clean off by the wind, and carried by the other half remaining spray that blinded us when the faces passed. At times the main-mast was invisible from the quarter deck; it was utterly impossible even to look above the rail, and below it we actually breathed salt water. Orders could not be made intelligible by word of mouth, the trumpet was useless, and work alone was accomplished by example. Men became sick from salt water which they imbibed; the tempest still blew from the southeast and continued so until 7:40 p. m. The barometer stood at 27.82 when the main-topmast went close to the cap with a fearful crash, coming down with the whole debris of top hamper, starboard half of main top, all of which lodged outside of the lee main rigging."

"The wreck of the main-topmast could not be cut away, and the ship began to lurch heavily, shipping great seas with every lurch. One of these seas broke the white boat in two, half of it went overboard, the other half remaining on the main deck, being kept there by the force of the wind; the sea crashed and carried away the bulkheads of the cabin, top gallant forecastle, armory, canopy railing, skylights, hammock rail, and everything loose about the decks. The ship went nearly on her beam ends, but in a moment righted and left the third cutter in the sea to leeward; the barometer had now fallen to 27.62. A sea came over the lee bow, carrying away and breasting and wood-work from forward, sweeping the gangway clean, bringing everything aft; carrying away a second time the ward-room skylight, which was now secured with the cabin carpet, but still tons of water rolled below. The tempest was now as intense as it was possible for it to be, and its fury unimaginable. The darkness was impenetrable except occasional flashes of very sharp lightning, when the waves could be seen heaved over one another, seething and boiling, high above and around the ship. The noise was like unceasing yells, and the poor ship quivered in every timber."

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[From the Omaha, Neb. Examiner.]  
To the Editor:  
Thanks for the picture of our president which I find enclosed in the Banner. My father was editor of a democratic newspaper, and I have always been filled with enthusiasm for democracy. The picture inspired the following lines:

In the grand and noble Woodrow,  
His face saved from death's cold hand,  
We know his soul as well as his part,  
We know our welfare holds his heart.  
While we are peacefully sleeping,  
His right he is faithfully keeping,  
And the smiling of our land,  
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From the east to the west  
And from the "Land of Flowers"  
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**MAN, being a reasoning animal, will lay aside his straw hat today.** B. L. T.

## How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, of matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations, and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed, Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

[Copyright, 1916, By Dr. W. A. Evans.]

## TREATING TUBERCULOSIS BY SUNLIGHT.

R. C. DODDER, in the Interstate Medical Journal, tells the method of treating tuberculosis of lungs and bones used in Colorado.

Protect head and neck by shade of building or a white hat.

2. Wear amber colored glasses.

3. Use reclining chair or couch.

4. Have a free circulation of air but avoid cold winds.

5. The hours between 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. are the best.

6. First day expose feet and legs to sun for five minutes.

7. Second day the same.

8. On third day, ten minutes if skin is not hot or inflamed. Have physician see skin before taking more sun baths.

9. Gradually increase the area exposed to the sun.

10. First, legs, then abdomen, then chest and arms, turning over so as to expose back also.

11. Take temperature before and after bath. If there is elevation of temperature, discontinue exposure or fatigue report to your physician before taking another bath.

Not all parts of a sun ray are equally beneficial to the body. The best part of the ray is that which produces chemical change and kills bacteria. The poorest part of the ray from the standpoint of tuberculosis is the heat part. When over exposure has an excess of heat, fog, moisture or dust the part of the ray which is most helpful is filtered out and never reaches the surface of the earth. The dry, clear, cloudless clean light of the Colorado mountains is best.

Once the skin is bronzed the body can be exposed for considerable periods to the direct light of the sun and the ray is absorbed into the body and tend to heal the tubercular areas.

But a person does not have to go to Colorado or to the seashore to take the sun cure. Dr. Kline tells us that for fifteen years they have used the sun cure in the Boulder Lodge sanatorium, after the following plan: During the summer months the patients are exposed to the direct rays of the sun for half an hour each morning in the open air. The exposure is made from all sides when in the center of the storm, and his book, like Commander Taylor's report, is singularly silent about the second half of the storm. We cannot lay hand on the Conrad tale at this moment, but those who can may compare it with the following excerpts from the log of the Idaho:

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## QUITE UNNECESSARY!

[From the Evening Show (London).]



The coast guard (watching the voracious at work): "There y'are, George, look at that! And I took the trouble to ask for permission to drop the 'arbour!"

## The Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

### PICNIC REFUSE IN PARKS.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—(To the Friend of the People.)—Why are our state parks treated like stepchildren? Lincoln park always presents a neat, orderly appearance, while Jackson or Washington is absolutely devoid of any kind of receptacles in which picnickers may deposit papers and refuse, and often huge piles of papers, boxes, etc., can be seen disfiguring one of these parks several days after a holiday or Sunday.

It is true that our beautiful old Field Museum or Museum of Arts building, as we know it during the World's fair, must be torn down? Can nothing save it? Is one of the finest structures on the south side from an artistic standpoint, and how its lovers will miss it!

**HARVEY F. HENSON.**  
There are objections to baskets or other receptacles for waste paper, picnic leavings, and other things of that kind. The South park commissioners are endeavoring to keep the lawn in good condition and free from paper by picking them up and carrying them away, as has to be done anyway. The result, when properly done, is more satisfactory than having baskets, attracting large numbers of flies and other insects. The park commissioners have not the available funds to reconstruct the Field museum.

**SMOKE ANNOYANCE.**  
Chicago, Aug. 20.—(To the Friend of the People.)—Will you kindly inform us if something can be done to protect us from the annoyance of smoke from a chimney? The smoke is so black that we are forced to keep our windows closed most of the time. The chimney is on a building near 63d and Greenwood. C. C. C.

We find that this is a case of low chimney. The owner of the building complained of smoke from the chimney. It was found that the chimney was high enough to carry the gases above the roofs of the buildings near by. I hope this will become any further trouble with this chimney. WILLIAM H. REID, Smoke Inspector.

**BREED IN CATCH BASINS.**  
Assistant State Entomologist McMillan tells me that mosquitoes are breeding in the catch basins. This can be prevented by pouring a small quantity of kerosene on the top of the water in the basin. The oil must completely cover the water.

**VERONAL.**  
H. D. writes: "Kindly inform me if it is not a cure for headache or is it a habit forming drug?"

**REPLY.**  
It is not a cure for headache. It is a habit forming drug. Veronal is a very efficient sedative. It is used in medicine for insomnia except under a doctor's orders, and it is doubtful if physicians are justified in prescribing it for insomnia.

**LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY**  
[Copyright, 1916, By the Brewster Co.]

PIERPONT MORGAN'S purchase of the residence of the late Jeanne de Fontenay, ex-Marquise de Brissac, and ex-Vicomtesse de Tredern, on the Place Vendôme in Paris, has attracted an immense amount of attention for the reason that, according to some, he intends to make use of it for his private residence in the French metropolis. According to others, he has resolved to transfer there the premises of his French branch of the great banking house, the Morgan, Harjes bank, which has been hitherto quartered in the building of the Société Générale, on the Boulevard Haussmann.

Whatever his intentions may be with regard to his new acquisition, he may be congratulated on having secured it. For the Place Vendôme is the hub of Paris. It is the center of the great commercial and financial life of the city. It is the point of departure for all the great lines of travel. It is the center of the great world of finance. It is the center of the great world of commerce. It is the center of the great world of industry. It is the center of the great world of science. It is the center of the great world of art. It is the center of the great world of literature. It is the center of the great world of music. It is the center of the great world of drama. It is the center of the great world of religion. It is the center of the great world of philosophy. It is the center of the great world of politics. It is the center of the great world of law. It is the center of the great world of medicine. It is the center of the great world of agriculture. It is the center of the great world of commerce. It is the center of the great world of industry. It is the center of the great world of science. It is the center of the great world of art. It is the center of the great world of literature. It is the center of the great world of music. It is the center of the great world of drama. It is the center of the great world of religion. It is the center of the great world of philosophy. It is the center of the great world of politics. It is the center of the great world of law. It is the center of the great world of medicine. It is the center of the great world of agriculture. It is the center of the great world of commerce. It is the center of the great world of industry. It is the center of the great world of science. It is the center of the great world of art. It is the center of the great world of literature. It is the center of the great world of music. It is the center of the great world of drama. It is the center of the great world of religion. It is the center of the great world of philosophy. It is the center of the great world of politics. It is the center of the great world of law. It is the center of the great world of medicine. It is the center of the great world of agriculture. It is the center of the great world of commerce. It is the center of the great world of industry. It is the center of the great world of science. It is the center of the great world of art. It is the center of the great world of literature. It is the center of the great world of music. It is the center of the great world of drama. It is the center of the great world of religion. It is the center of the great world of philosophy. It is the center of the great world of politics. It is the center of the great world of law. It is the center of the great world of medicine. It is the center of the great world of agriculture. It is the center of the great world of commerce. It is the center of the great world of industry. It is the center of the great world of science. It is the center of the great world of art. It is the center of the great world of







## COL. ROOSEVELT TELLS MAINE VOTERS WILSON RUINS AMERICAN PRESTIGE.

## FAILS TO BACK UP WORDS WITH DEEDS, T. R. SAYS

Former Executive Assails Mexican Acts—"Peace" Costs Many American Lives.

(Continued from first page.)

the White House," Mr. Roosevelt said, "that the troops would remain in Mexico until Villa was captured. It was further announced that he was to be taken dead or alive. Fine words only—they mean nothing. Villa is not dead. He has not been taken alive."

## CITES BAD CONDITIONS.

The colonel quoted Secretary Lansing's note to Carranza of June 20, which described the terrible conditions prevailing in the rebellion rocked republic as an admission of weakness. If conditions were and had been so terrible, why hadn't the administration done something to change them, he asked.

The colonel cited other "mistakes" of the administration and held his big audience spellbound until late into the night.

The speech tonight was the climax to a reunion of Progressives and Republicans. A large delegation of Republicans and Progressives met him in Portland and came with him here, where he reviewed an old-fashioned torchlight procession, in which many former Progressive leaders marched.

From the time he landed in Boston today from the New York steamer until he retired to his home tonight the former president received enthusiastic demonstrations.

## TEXT OF T. R. SPEECH.

The colonel's speech was as follows: "I come here in Maine to advocate the election of Charles E. Hughes as president of the United States, and the election of a senate and house of representatives to support him, and to give some of the reasons why in my judgment it would be a grave mistake to elect any other man to the White House to reflect Mr. Wilson."

"I make no merely partisan appeal. I ask the support of all good citizens for our cause. I ask the support of all good Americans. And I do not merely ask, but demand as a matter of right that every citizen voting this year shall consider the question at issue from the standpoint of America, and not from the standpoint of any other nation."

"The root idea of American citizenship, the necessary prerequisite for patriotic service at home, and for service to mankind at large, is that there shall be in our citizenship no dual allegiance. There must be no divided loyalty between this country and the country from which any of our citizens, or the ancestors of any of our citizens, have come."

## Nation's Twofold Duty.

"The policy of the United States must be shaped with a view to two conditions only. First, with a view to the interest of the United States, and, second, with a view to its interest of the world as a whole. It is therefore our high and solemn duty, both to prepare our own strength, so as to guarantee our own safety, and also to extend our foreign aid, in any given crisis, as its conduct in that crisis demands. The citizen who does not so act, and who endeavors to shape America's policy in the interest of the country from which he or his ancestors have sprung, is no true American, and has no moral right to citizenship in this country."

"Any attempt to organize American citizens along politico-racial lines is a foul and evil thing. Any organization of American citizens which acts in the interest of a foreign power is guilty of moral treason to this republic. It is because of such action that I condemn the professional German-Americans who in our politics act as servants and allies of Germany, not as Americans interested solely in the honor and welfare of America, and I would condemn just as quickly English-Americans or French-Americans or Irish-Americans who acted in such manner."

## Spirit of Americanism.

"Americanism is a matter of spirit, of the soul, of the mind; not of birthplace or creed. We care nothing as to where any man was born, or as to the land from which his forefathers came, so long as he is wholeheartedly and unreservedly loyal to this country, and has a good faith in America and nothing else. If the man is a good American we care nothing as to his creed, whether he be Protestant, Catholic, or Jew, we care nothing as to his ancestry, whether he came over in the Mayflower or whether he himself was born in England or Ireland, in France or Germany, in Scandinavia or Russia."

"Some of the very best Americans I have ever known were men who were born abroad; and in every great period of American history, the Americans who deserved best of their country have included men of different creeds, men whose ancestors had for generations lived on this soil, and other men who themselves, or whose parents, had come from some of the lands of the Old World. But all these men alike acted as Americans and nothing else, and with an undivided loyalty to this nation, and not with a half loyalty to this nation and a half loyalty to some Old World nation."

## Loyalty Hurt by Misrule.

"During the last two years we have seen an evil revival in this country of non-American and anti-American division along politico-racial lines, and we owe this primarily to the fact that President Wilson has lacked the courage and the vision to lead this nation in the path of high duty, and by his lack of affirmative leadership has loosened the moral fiber of our people, has weakened our national spirit, and has encouraged the upgrowth within our own borders of separatism along the lines of racial origin."

"When our own government so acted as to bring shame on all our people, it shook the spirit of loyalty among those to whom it was vital that loyalty should be taught. Full-hearted allegiance is shattered by the government that fails to uphold the honor and interest of the nation by immediate and effective action when the lives of its citizens are menaced or taken by foreign powers."

"The cause of preparedness is inseparable from the cause of Americanism."

ably connected with the cause of Americanism, of patriotism, of whole-hearted loyalty to this nation and to all for which the great men of this nation in the past have stood. The events of the last two years have made it evident that the doctrine of dual citizenship is not merely dreams but nightmares, so far as the unfortunate nations who trusted them were concerned."

"Moreover, in practice these pacifists have shown not only feebleness but moral baseness. They have not only been helpless to defend themselves but they have been so anxious to save their own skins that they have not dared to say one word against triumphant wrong and in favor of the right that was crushed by the wrong. There are few things more revolting than such an attitude when taken by professional moralists."

"As the world now is, our great free democracy must understand that unless it can protect itself by its own strength—and its strength is not strength at all unless it is carefully trained in advance—it will sooner or later suffer the fate that China is suffering before our eyes."

## Preparedness Long Put Off.

"It is a fact that President Wilson has sometimes led us astray, and sometimes not led us astray, and that at the best he has merely followed after when convinced that it was politically safe to do so, we are at this moment no more prepared to defend ourselves than we were two years ago when the world war broke out. At last we have begun the work of restoring our navy to the position it formerly held; but it will take years to get our navy back to where it was in 1915. The Democratic party gained control of the house and stopped rebuilding the navy; and it is entirely impossible to make the navy what it should be made as long as we have a president who appoints and retains at his head a public official of the type of Mr. Daniels."

"Our regular army should be increased to a quarter of a million men, with a short service term of enlistment; this would give us a mobile army of 125,000 men, enough to patrol the Mexican border, without help from the national guard, when Mr. Wilson halts between feeble peace and feeble war."

## Universal Military Training.

"This is not enough. The events of the past two years have shown that no people can permanently preserve its freedom unless that people is trained to arms. Above all, this is true of a democracy. A democracy must be trained to arms in hand in the performance of duty. Universal suffrage cannot be justified unless it connotes the performance by every voter of full duty to the state both in peace and in war. The man who refuses to fit himself for fight in righteous war for his country is not fit to vote in that country."

"We should follow the example of the free democracies of Great Britain and Australia. There should be in this country a system of universal obligatory military training in time of peace, and in time of war universal service in whatever capacity the man or woman shall be judged most fit to serve the commonwealth."

## Rights of Other Nations.

"The policies of Americanism and preparedness, taken together, mean a patriotic patriotism. There should be correlation of policy and armament. First duty of citizens of the United States is owed to the United States. But if we are true to our principles we must also think of serving the interests of mankind. In addition to serving our own country we must shape the policy of our country so as to secure the cause of international righteousness, fair play and humanity. Our first duty is to protect our own rights; our second, to stand up for the rights of others."

"President Wilson has signally failed to perform either duty. They can be performed only by deed. Words alone are useless. But, above all, fine words about abstract qualities which are contradicted by unworthy deeds in concrete cases are much worse than useless, because they teach us habits of hypocrisy, and because they cause other nations to regard us with utter contempt. President Wilson in his Declaration day speech said: 'We hold these principles to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem best to secure these ends.'"

## Says President Flinched.

"The case of Belgium exactly fits his definition. It was a small and weak state (and a highly civilized and well behaved state). Its 'right to sovereignty and independence' was trampled under foot by a neighboring 'large and strong nation.' But as soon as the need for deeds arose Mr. Wilson forgot all about the principle he had just enunciated. He promptly announced that we should be 'neutral in fact as well as in name, in thought as well as in action,' between the small, weak, unoffending nation and the large, strong nation, which was robbing it of its sovereignty and independence."

"Such neutrality has been compared to the neutrality of Pontius Pilate. This is unjust to Pontius Pilate, who at least gently urged the Jews on the wrong. The president's fine words were used merely to cloak ignoble action and

ignoble inaction. All Americans proud of their country should keenly resent the wrong he thereby did their country. As an American with exceptional international knowledge has said: '... A single official expression by the government of the United States, a single sentence denying assault and recording disapproval of what Germany did in Belgium, would have given to the people of America that leadership of the neutral world. It would have brought to American diplomacy the respect and strength of loyalty to a great cause. But it was not to be. The American government failed to rise to the demands of the great occasion.'"

## Failure to Protect Americans.

"At this moment Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Wilson's fugitives, advance as his greatest claim that 'he has kept us out of war.' This claim can be seriously made only by individuals who endorse President Wilson's belief that deeds are nothing, and words everything. War means a clash between the armed forces of two countries. Nowdays (thanks quite as much to the professional pacifists as to the militarists) it means, furthermore, the destruction of the lives of civilians, and the property of civilians, as well as the property of the government."

"Under President McKinley we had a war with Spain. Under President Wilson we are assured that we have had 'peace' with Mexico. These are the words. Now for the deeds. During the war with Spain four American soldiers were killed by the Spaniards; and many more were killed by the Spaniards than were killed by the Americans. Let me repeat this. A greater number of Americans have been killed by Mexicans during these years, when we are officially informed that we have been at peace with them, than were killed by the Spaniards during our entire war with Spain. Moreover, when the war with Spain was through, it was through."

"But peace still continues to rage as furiously as ever in Mexico. Nor is that all. The instant effect of the outcome of the war with Spain was to put a stop to the dread butchery and starvation in Cuba and the Philippines, and the entry of both Cuba and the Philippines on a career of eighteen years of peace and prosperity such as they have never known before in all their checkered history. But during these three years of Mr. Wilson's 'peace' the Mexicans themselves have been butchered by their own bandits, steadily and without intermission, and Mexican women and children have died by thousands—probably by scores of thousands—of starvation, and of the diseases incident to starvation."

## Peace Costlier than War.

"In other words, Mr. McKinley's war cost less bloodshed than Mr. Wilson's 'peace,' and reflected high honor on the American people; whereas Mr. Wilson's peace has been one of shame and disaster for the American people, and one of ruin and bloodshed for the Mexicans themselves."

"Mr. Wilson says we have had peace with Mexico. He says he did not wage war with Mexico. If he takes any comfort out of this denial, let us not admit upon the proper terminology, and admit that the peace with Mexico is a peace which has been bought at a high price. Well, as one incident of his waging peace, we took Vera Cruz. Some seventy-five men wearing American uniforms were killed and wounded, and three or four American soldiers were killed. In Mr. McKinley's war we took Manila; and Dewey's fleet lost fewer men in the operation that resulted in the fall of Manila than were lost in the taking of Vera Cruz. Under these conditions, if we admit the consequence is to assert that the taking of Vera Cruz was an act of peace, and the taking of Manila an act of war? Only by a misuse of terminology, only by the use of mere words, can we distinguish one military operation from the other."

## Contrast with McKinley.

"The real difference was that Mr. Wilson became frightened and abandoned Vera Cruz, whereas Mr. McKinley did not abandon Manila. Mr. Wilson's operations were war just as much as Mr. McKinley's. But Mr. Wilson was beaten in his war. It was a war which was entered into pointlessly and abandoned ignominiously; it was a war which failed; a war which did damage both to the Mexicans and ourselves, and which in its outcome reflected infinite dishonor upon our nation. But it was a war, nevertheless."

"Again in March last, Villa made a raid into American territory. He was a bandit leader whose career of successful infamy had been greatly aided by Mr. Wilson's favor and backing. He was at the head of Mexican soldiers, whose arms and ammunition had been supplied to them in consequence of Mr. Wilson's reversing Mr. Taft's policy and lifting the embargo against arms and munitions into Mexico. They attacked Columbus, N. M., and killed a man. He promptly announced that we should be 'neutral in fact as well as in name, in thought as well as in action,' between the small, weak, unoffending nation and the large, strong nation, which was robbing it of its sovereignty and independence."

## Persian Mossoul Rugs.

19.75 24.75 27.50

3, 6, 7, 8 and 9 feet long.

3 to 4 feet 6 inches wide.

Alexander H. Revell & Co.

Wabash Ave., Adams St.

Corner Adams St.

Wabash Ave., Adams St.

Corner Adams St.

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## Futile Villa Expedition.

"On June 12 the pursuit of Villa was formally abandoned. On June 1st, the official figures of the dead and wounded during this futile expedition were published, and they showed that the killed and wounded included 116 United States soldiers and ninety-two American civilians. Since then the Mexicans have killed many more; I notice, for example, in the press, that at Decatur, Ala., there has just been buried Claude Bates, an American soldier, who died July 24th of wounds received two days previously in a fight with Mexican bandits. Every week I have seen press statements of the killing of American regular soldiers or American civilians on the border. I do not know the total number of these killings since June 1; but they include the Carrizal massacre."

## Killed Hand That Slapped Him.

"President Wilson thus recognized the government which, his own secretary of state declares, had been less than a month previously engaged in repeated assaults upon Americans and in the invasion of American soil; the government at whose head was Gen. Carranza, who, less than two months previously on Aug. 2, 1915, had contemptuously refused to say any word to any representative of President Wilson on behalf of mediation, saying that 'under no consideration would I permit interference in the internal affairs of Mexico.'"

## Incident at Tampico.

"At Tampico there was a general movement of attack by the Mexicans on Americans and other foreigners. We had a squadron of American warships in the neighborhood. The Wilson administration declined to permit this squadron to be used to defend the lives of American men and the honor of American women, and the commanders of the German and English ships at Tampico had to step in and perform the task our representative had so basely abandoned."

## Quoted Wilson Secretary.

"You do not have to accept my statement of conditions in Mexico. Accept the official statement of President Wilson's secretary of state to Carranza on June 29 last, which runs as follows: 'For three years the Mexican republic has been torn with civil strife; the lives of American and other aliens have been sacrificed; vast properties accumulated by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed or rendered unproductive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will throughout the territory contiguous to the United States and to take, without punishment, or without effective attempt at punishment, the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of the United States who ventured into speaking of one set of operations as 'being war,' and who praise the other set as being part of our 'policy of peace'—the bloodstained peace of Messrs. Wilson and Carranza.'"

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## It was his 'pleasure' to take the opportunity of extending recognition to the United States government of Mexico, of which Gen. Venustiano Carranza is the chief executive.

## Killed Hand That Slapped Him.

"President Wilson thus recognized the government which, his own secretary of state declares, had been less than a month previously engaged in repeated assaults upon Americans and in the invasion of American soil; the government at whose head was Gen. Carranza, who, less than two months previously on Aug. 2, 1915, had contemptuously refused to say any word to any representative of President Wilson on behalf of mediation, saying that 'under no consideration would I permit interference in the internal affairs of Mexico.'"

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UNIVERSITY ZONE  
RESIDENCE SALES  
REALTY FEATUREAttorney and Physician Buy  
High Class Homes—\$50,-  
000 Leasehold Deal.

High class residence property on University avenue, in the University of Chicago district, figured prominently in yesterday's real estate market news, the other transactions reported, or filed for record during the day being of a generally unimportant character.

One of the residence sales covered the property at 8626 University avenue, which was sold by Charles P. Miller of the Mississippi Lumber company to Elias Mayer of the firm of Stein, Mayer & Nicks, lawyers, for a reported consideration of \$50,000. The lot fronts fifty feet on the east side of the street, with a depth of 180 feet, and is improved with a new, twelve room brick colonial residence. It is one of the most complete dwellings in this exclusive residential district.

**Physician Buys \$24,500 Home.**

The other was the sale by James H. and Alice Maud MacNamara to Dr. Albert Wolfel of the board of directors of the Physicians' Radium association of Chicago, of the property at 3327 University avenue for a reported consideration of \$24,500. The house is a modern eleven room brick structure on a lot 50x124 feet, and is one of the most attractive homes on University avenue.

The leasehold interest in the 100x100 feet of ground at the southwest corner of Thirty-ninth street and Indiana avenue and the three story brick building thereon has been conveyed by Fred Becken to Milton G. Roe of Princeton, Ill., for a reported consideration of \$50,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$10,000.

The building contains twelve stores on the ground floor and eleven apartments and two offices on the upper floors. Mr. Becken took in exchange a farm of 419 acres in Jasper county, Indiana, clear, Giles P. Cory & Co. represented both parties.

**North Side Apartment Sold.**

The apartment house property in Montrose boulevard, 291 feet west of Clarendon avenue, lot 50x124 feet, south front, has been conveyed by Louise H. Blanford to John M. O'Malley for an indicated consideration of \$25,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$10,000.

Record was made of the transfer by Hermine Margard to Samuel C. Cohen of the property at the southeast corner of Western avenue boulevard and Thirty-fifth street, for an indicated consideration of \$10,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$2,000. The lot fronts 25 feet, with a depth of 150 feet, and is improved with a three story brick, store, office, and flat building. The building was erected less than a year ago.

The new owner plans to improve the fifty feet on Thirty-fifth street, in rear with a three story store and flat building. Ernie E. Pease represented the purchaser and J. McDonnell & Co. the seller.

**Kenmore Avenue Sale.**

The property at 4312 Kenmore avenue, lot 50x125 feet, east front, being 405 feet south of Montrose boulevard, with flat improvements, has been conveyed by J. J. Masterson to Linda O'Neill for an indicated consideration of \$20,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$10,000.

The apartment building at 1429-51 Victoria street has been sold by August J. Surry to Frederick L. Wagner for a reported consideration of \$25,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$14,000. The purchaser conveyed in part payment of this three apartment building at 5825 Ogden street, at a valuation of \$25,000. E. P. Korn of W. A. Merfield & Co. was the broker.

Paul C. Loeber & Co. have leased for Carrie C. Carey and William J. Hayward to Wood Sandvick the three and four story buildings at 1502-54 South Halsted street for a term rental of \$30,000. The tenants will take possession at once, and will occupy for smelting and refining business.

**Paper Company Leases.**

William H. Scherer & Co. have leased for the Hancock Paper company to the Chicago Tanners' Exg. Yolk company the one story building with track and dock facilities at 1022-20 Branch street, Goose island, for a term rental of \$24,000. The same brokers also leased for Gil-

man-Dickinson company to the Art Metal Craft company the three story and basement building at 1217-19 West Monroe street for a term rental of \$12,500. Hart & Whetstone were associated in the deal.

Paul Wahl has leased to the United States government for postoffice purposes the 60x111 feet ground floor and 60x430 feet of the basement of building at 1221-25 North Paulina street, between Milwaukee avenue and Division street, for ten years at annual rent of \$5,000.

Judge James C. Martin of the Municipal court has sold to John H. Moesack the vacant 45x125 feet at the southeast corner of English avenue and Marquette road for a reported consideration of \$5,000. It is stated the purchaser will improve in the spring with a fifteen apartment building to cost about \$50,000. C. F. Parker of C. W. Hot & Co. was the broker.

## Real Estate Transfers.

**BARKINGTON.**

Trv 42, n. s. w. 1/4 sec 22 and sec 23, T. 42 N., R. 10 E., S. 10, July 1916, \$32,512.

**BLOOM.**

Chicago Heights, Baden's add. lot 22, rev stamp \$100, Aug. 23 (Harry W. Wait to John Tymoski).

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**NORTH TOWN.**

Dayton-st. 173 s. of Clay, s. e. 1/4, 2x113, 2x113, lot 1, rev stamp \$100, Aug. 23 (Harry W. Wait to John Tymoski).

**SOUTH TOWN.**

Hayes-av. s. e. 1/4, 2x113, 2x113, lot 1, rev stamp \$100, Aug. 23 (Harry W. Wait to John Tymoski).

**WEST TOWN.**

Albany-av. n. 24 s. of W. George-st., w. 1/4, 2x113, 2x113, lot 1, rev stamp \$100, Aug. 23 (Harry W. Wait to John Tymoski).

**LAKE VIEW.**

Lincoln-st. 173 s. of W. George-st., w. 1/4, 2x113, 2x113, lot 1, rev stamp \$100, Aug. 23 (Harry W. Wait to John Tymoski).

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**LAKE LINE CAN'T SELL ITS STEAMER TO FRANCE.**

Judge Land yesterday permanently enjoined the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Transportation company from selling its nine ships to the government of France. The injunction was obtained by the Scranton Coal company on the ground that it had a three year contract with the transportation company for the carrying of coal from Oswego to Milwaukee and Chicago.

**BUILDING PERMITS.**

Howard-av. 24 n. of 130th-st., w. 1/4, 2x113, 2x113, lot 1, rev stamp \$100, Aug. 23 (Harry W. Wait to John Tymoski).

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Howard-av. 24 n. of 130th-st., w. 1/4, 2x113, 2x113, lot 1, rev stamp \$100



(Advertisement.) (Advertisement.)

# DAD STRIKE

KIDDING THE PUBLIC

## Railroads Arbitrate Where Employees Are Strong and Fight Where Weak.

ably and earnestly advocate arbitration in all wage matters. The American Association of Commerce and Industry is one of the railroad presidents as follows:

- 1. "Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (controlled by the Greenwish and Johnsonville company (controlled by D. & H.).
- 2. "Chesapeake and Ohio River Co. (independent property).
- 3. "Little Falls and Dolgeville Railroad (controlled by N. Y. C. east).
- 4. "Louisville and Nashville Railroad (operated by B. & O.).
- 5. "Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Co. (controlled by C. & St. L. and C. O.).
- 6. "Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railroad (controlled by C. & St. L. and C. O.).
- 7. "Montpelier and Wells River and Barre and Chelsea railroads (controlled by Boston and Maine).
- 8. "Mount Washington Railway Company and electric branches from Portsmouth, N. H. and Concord.

any of the many railroads shown in the following statement:

Are Excluded by the Railroad Commission from Arbitration on the following Railroads:

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad Corporation.

Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad Corporation.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Atchafalaya, Popple, and Grand Rivers (Fe River), Rio Grande, El Paso and the Fe Railroad, Panhandle and Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad.

Napierville Junction Railway and Quinsigamont Railroad (Eastern Railway controlled by D. & H.).

New Jersey and New York Railroad Corporation (Atlantic Eastern Railway controlled by Erie).

New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad (controlled by Erie).

New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad (controlled by N. Y. N. H. & H.).

Ottawa and New York Railway Corporation (controlled by N. Y. N. H. & H.).

Ohio River and Western Railway (Penna. west).

Rock Island and Macqueton Railway (independent property).

Prospect Park and Coney Island, Long Beach and Company for all other railroads.

Chicago Railway of Chicago.  
Chicago Great Western Railroad.  
Colorado and Southern Railway.  
Colorado and Southern System.  
Port North Belt Railway.  
Saskatchewan City Terminal Railway.  
Saskatchewan Railway.  
Saskatchewan and International Railway.  
Saskatchewan, Texas and Mexico Railway.  
Sequoia, Seaside and Lakeview Railway.  
Shawmut, Oregon and Northwestern Railway.  
Shawmut Pacific Terminal Railway.  
Shawmut Pacific Railway.  
Oregon-Washington Railroad and

employees operating storage battery and electric controlled cars who are controlled by the proposition (see Island controlled).  
St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railway (controlled by Boston and Maine).  
Sandy River and Rangeley Lakes Railway (controlled by Maine Central).  
Sandy Valley and Elkhorn Railway Company (controlled by B. & O.).  
Sharnbrook Railway (controlled by B. & O.).  
Schoharie Valley Railway (controlled by D. & H.).  
Shoreland Island Railway Company.  
Staten Island Rapid Transit Company.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, St. Louis and Great Northern Railway, St. Louis and San Francisco of Texas, Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railroad, Southern Pacific (Pacific system).

ington Stock Yards of Omaha.  
 ingins Ferry Company, East  
 Superior Railway Company.  
**SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT.**  
 Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic  
 Railroad.  
 Atlanta Coast Line Railroad.  
 Atlanta and West Point Railway.  
 Eastern Railway of Alabama.  
 Florida, Clinchfield and Ohio  
 Railroad.  
 Georgia and Nashville Railroad.  
 Western T. St. L. & W. C. H. & D.  
 Pere Marquette, Hocking Valley and  
 T. O. C. C.  
 Washington Terminal Company (con-  
 trolled by P. R. R. and B. & O.).  
 Waynesburg and Washington Com-  
 pany.  
 Wheeling Terminal Railway, The  
 (controlled by Penna. west).  
**WESTERN DISTRICT.**  
 Arizona Eastern Railroad (controlled  
 by Soc. Pac.).  
 Arkansas Western Railway (con-

Mobile and Ohio Railroad.  
New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad.  
A. Alabama and Vicksburg Railway.  
Chicago, Shepore and Pacific.  
New Orleans Terminal Company.  
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac.  
Washington Southern Railway.  
The Great Northern Railway.  
The Fremont Are Excluded by the  
Railroads from the Proposed Arbitration.  
The Great Northern Railroad.  
EASTERN DISTRICT.  
Chicago, Milwaukee and Gary Railroad.  
Chicago, Memphis and Gulf Railroad (controlled by Ill. Cent.).  
Chicago, Milwaukee and Gary Railroad.  
Chicago, St. Louis and North Western.  
Chicago, Georgia and St. Louis Railroad (independent property).  
Davenport, Rock Island and North Western.  
Chicago, St. Louis and North Western (controlled by C. B. & Q. and C. M. & St. P.).  
Denver and Interoceanic Railroad (controlled by Colorado Southern).  
Chicago, St. Louis and Eastern Railway (independent property).

**WESTERN DISTRICT.**  
 300 and Mississippi Valley Rail-  
 road.  
**SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT.**  
 Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic  
 way.  
 Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.  
 Atlanta and West Point Railway.  
 Eastern Railway of Alabama.  
 Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad  
 (recently reorganised).  
 Galveston, Houston and Henderson  
 Railroad Company (independent prop-  
 erty).  
 Houston Belt and Terminal Rail-  
 road Company (controlled by T. & B. V. G.  
 C. & S. F., B. S. L. & W. and St. L.,  
 S. & M.).

tral of Georgia Railway,  
 trine East Coast Railway,  
 Railway Co. (under construction)  
 Orleans and Northeastern Rail-  
 Alabama and Vicksburg Rail-  
 road, Shreveport and Pacific  
 board Air Line Railway,  
 Brakemen are Excluded by the  
 roads from the Freights. Abstrac-  
 tion of Freight Excluded  
 EASTERN DISTRICT.  
 ne.  
 WESTERN DISTRICT.  
 Orleans, Texas, and Mexico  
 road, Beaumont, Sour Lake and  
 Houston Railway, Orange and  
 Western Railway,  
 Louis, Brownsville and Mexico  
 Southern Railway,  
 EASTERN DISTRICT.  
 Nevada and Nashville Railroad,  
 and of Colorado  
 Em-  
 cause of the limitations placed  
 on the use of the information by the

conference committees of the  
says it is understood that in their  
used arbitration no colored rail-  
employees are to participate there-  
or instance, should the railroad  
eyes agree to arbitration in ac-  
ance with the proposal of the na-

Eight-hour day, with present rates to be granted, the thousands of firemen, hostlers, brakemen and men now employed on the Southern Railway will be excluded from arbitration award. This would render the white firemen, hostlers, men and yardmen working eight hours a day, and the colored men working ten hours a day, without any compensation for the extra hours.

a day, while the colored fire-hoisters, brakemen and yardmen work ten hours a day on the railroads. It is believed that this difference in the working hours and rates of wages the colored railroads would soon eliminate white firemen, hostlers, brakemen and yardmen.

and yardmen for purely economic reasons. The Building Trades Union of Railroads, Most of Which Are Controlled by Railroads Proposing Arbitration, But Which Railroads Are Excluded from the Proposal of the National Arbitration Committee of the Railway, Bricklayers, portable and bolting engineers, inside

**EASTERN DISTRICT.**  
 and Barborton Belt Railroad  
 rolled jointly by B. & O. C. A.  
 (N. O. and Erie).  
 more, Chesapeake and Atlantic  
 in interest with Penna. R.  
 tem through ownership of cap-

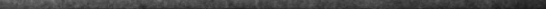
wiremen, plasterers, plumbers and gasfitters, steamfitters, stonemasons and tile layers .....	75.0 cents
Lathers and marble setters ..	71.9 cents
Carpenters, painters and slate and tile roofers.....	70.0 cents

and Hammondspont Railroad	Elevator constructors.....	88.8 cents
Controlled by Erie, operated separately	Structural iron workers.....	88.0 cents
	Composition roofers.....	65.0 cents
Wilmington and Saco River Railroad	Laborers in tunnels, wells	
Controlled by Maine Central.	and caissons.....	57.5 cents
Wingo and Wabash Valley Rail-	Laborers on windlass, trench	
road, controlled by C.I. & L. Ry.	and scaffold work.....	50.0 cents
	Plaster laborers.....	50.0 cents

nnati, Indianapolis and Western	Composition roofer's helpers	45.0 cents
ly (wholly-C., H. & D.).	Elevator constructor's helpers	45.0 cents
nnati, Lebanon and Northern	and tile layer's helpers.....	42.5 cents
ly (controlled by Penna. Lines	Marble setter helpers.....	42.5 cents
of Pittsburgh).	Excavating laborers, hod-	
erland Valley Railway (con-	carriers and steamfitters'	
by Penna. Co., operated inde-	helpers .....	40.0 cents

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.	
Central Indiana Railway (controlled by Ind. Co. and C., C., C. & St. L.)	Locomotive engineers in Chicago railroad yards.....42.5 to 44.0 cents
Edison and Charlevoix and Chicago, Mason and Saginaw Railroads (controlled by Mich. Cent.).	Switching foremen ..... 38.0 cents
	Switchmen ..... 35.0 cents
	Locomotive firemen in Chicago railroad yards.....27 to 27.5 cents

## THE RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS









**THEIR FAVORITE PLAYER:**  
Pedestrian's: Shanks.

5¢



# CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Open Saturday Until 5:30 P. M.—Closed Monday, Labor Day.



## Misses' Fall Suits, Coats, Frocks

The New Modes and Colors Fashion Decees for Youth

The first day of this new month finds the Misses' Sections in complete readiness to serve, in a thoroughly efficient and delightful way, the many young women happily engaged in assembling the fall wardrobes.

New Suits of Broadcloth, Fur Trimmed, \$40.

The coat is fashioned in the new longer lines, slightly fitting. The skirt straight and smart and with just the correct amount of fullness. In Burgundy, navy blue and green.

New Coats of Velour Cloth, with the New Pelerine Collars, \$35.

One style sketched here has the deep pelerine rippling from the collar. Another equally smart has a deep yoke following the outline of the cape. To be had in brown and navy blue.

New Frocks of Serge and Satin, \$37.50.

The serge forms the banding and bolero-like effect in the blouse. A new idea is here in the beaded girdle-sash. In navy blue.

New Suits of Wool Velour, Fur Trimmed, \$55.

New and unusually smart in detail—with the collar of Hudson seal and the pockets entirely of the seal. To be had both in brown and navy blue.

New Charmeuse Frocks, Beaded, \$50.

In the new bronze and purple tones and in navy blue. The graceful, short tunic is embroidered with multi-colored beads.

Fourth Floor, South Room.



## Fall Hats

For Misses and Girls

This is the day of the school girl in the Millinery Sections—be she little lady "six" trudging off to her very first school day—or big sister "Eighteen" off to college.

School Hats, \$2.95 to \$4.95

These are of soft velours, crushable hats of soft velvet in the new colorings—all for girls 6 to 12 years.

Misses' Hats, \$5 to \$10

The new chenille hats with vivid velvet flowers. Soft tams and rollicking sailors. Brilliant rose-hued felts combined with dark velvet.

Fifth Floor, South Room.

Beginning To-day—the September

## Sale of Silk Petticoats

The full story of this sale is not given here.

But these first offered groups are presented with confidence that, despite the unprecedented conditions in silks, this September Sale upholds its splendid standard of value.

First Featured—Silk Petticoats at \$3.95 and \$5. Special Styles for College Girls.

At \$3.95 the silk petticoat sketched at the right, of splendid taffeta silk in beautiful and varied colorings.

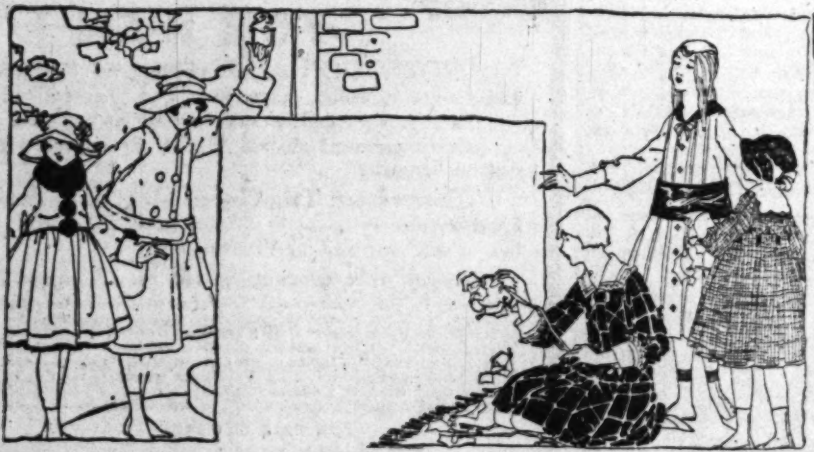
At \$5 the silk petticoat sketched at the left, with the very new "yoke" flounce conforming to the new silhouette flaring from the hip line.

Silk Petticoats in All the New Styles

In all the new colors from the pastel tints for evening wear to the new vivid tones for street wear, and in charmingly different styles—\$3.95 to \$15.50.

Of Special Note—Several Hundred Taffeta Silk Petticoats at \$2.95 Each.

Third Floor, North Room.



Days Dedicated to the Delightful Duty of Choosing

## New Frocks and Coats for School Girls

School again! New adventures at hand, new classes, new classmates and, of course, new clothes to give that happy feeling of confidence.

And these girls' apparel sections are splendidly ready to meet all the fall needs of girls of six to sixteen with frocks and coats for school, for dress, for every occasion.

Frocks Specially Featured—

At \$8.75—Checked Empire Frocks with patent leather belt weaving in-and-out the tabbed box pleats. Sizes 6 to 10 years.

At \$10.75—Wool Plaid Frocks in dull, rich tones of green or brown, with cunning little pockets held by velvet bows. 6 to 10 years.

Coats Specially Featured—

At \$10.75—Chinchilla Cloth Coats, double breasted, boyish in line, the smartest of styles for school wear. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

At \$16.75—Frocks for "big" girls of 10 to 16 years—just the properly proportioned lines make these frocks especially attractive.

At \$5 to \$22.50—Challis Frocks, Serge and Silk Frocks, plaid and checked frocks in many styles at varying prices.

At \$16.75—Broadcloth Coats, fur-trimmed, a delightful "dress-up" style. In Copenhagen blue or rose color. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Coat assortments interestingly varied in style offer the newest modes at \$6.75 to \$25.

Fourth Floor, South Room.

On Saturday, September the Second, and All Saturdays Thereafter, the Hour of Closing Will Be 5:30 P. M. Both Retail and Wholesale Stores Will Be Closed on Monday, September the Fourth, Labor Day.

# September Sales For the Home Begin This Morning

WITH purpose to inform those thousands of our patrons who await these events each year just as they would any other great occasion, we are causing to be printed this announcement concerning the September Sales for the Home, and the many opportunities they bring for the advantageous prosecution of plans which concern the furnishing or refurnishing of the home for fall and winter, either wholly or in part.

Involved are the following lines of merchandise:

Rugs and Carpets

Blankets

Curtains and Portieres

Housewares

Beds and Bedding

Bedspreeds

Dinnerware and Glassware

Lamps

And Furniture for the Home Complete

And throughout there will be found in distinguishing evidence a worth which emphasizes the September Sales for the Home as conspicuously productive of buying opportunities, giving latitude for selection which, instead of forcing one to change one's ideas to accommodate the limitations of choice, will most happily meet the preferences of the purchaser with broad and comprehensive assortments.

# CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

## CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Open Saturday Until 5:30 o'Clock. Closed Labor Day.

The Boys' Store Is Ready—

## New Suits, Hats and Furnishings

In Smart Autumn Styles for School Wear

Mothers with sons to clothe for school, and the boys themselves, are invited to avail themselves of these complete new assortments in boys' wearables.

Good tailoring, lively patterns and smart styles distinguish these new fall suits at \$6.75 to \$18.50.

Featuring especially—

Boys' School Suits at \$6.75

Besides bright mixtures of gray and brown, these smart new Norfolk suits come in a number of novelty fabrics. They are excellently tailored and carefully finished. In 7 to 18 year sizes and unusual values at \$6.75. With every suit are two pairs of knickerbockers.

Boys' Negligee Blouses, Special at 55c

Most opportune are these splendid values in boys' blouses. They come in attractive light colored stripes, have negligee collars attached, and French cuffs. All sizes from 6 to 15 years, 55c each.

Second Floor, South Room.



Commencing Tomorrow, the Store Will Remain Open Saturdays Until 5:30.

## MARSHALL FIELD & CO

Announce in the

ADVANCE FORMAL SHOWING

of

EARLY AUTUMN MODES

the

Newest Variations in

CORRECT FOOTWEAR

for Autumn and Winter  
for Women—Men—Children

Special displays of the Newest Shoes and Oxfords are now featured—the stamp of authoritative fashion in every line. The workmanship and materials are of the high Marshall Field & Company quality.

Women's and Children's  
Shoes—Fourth Floor.

Men's Shoes—The Store  
for Men—Second Floor.

RESORTS—FOREIGN  
Ocean Travel.

RESORTS—FOREIGN  
Ocean Travel.

## HONOLULU

The Way to Go—Splendid Twin-Screw 10,000-horsepower Steamships  
OCEANIC S.S. CO. "MAHANA" "MAHANA"  
1000 tons. 20 knots. 1st Cl. \$100. 2nd Cl. \$75. 3rd Cl. \$50. (Includes breakfast, beer, and tips.)  
Sept. 1-25, Oct. 1-17.

## AUSTRALIA

Honolulu, Sept. 1, 1916.  
The P. & O. Line, Ltd. (Limited)  
1000 tons. 20 knots. 1st Cl. \$100. 2nd Cl. \$75. 3rd Cl. \$50. (Includes breakfast, beer, and tips.)  
Sept. 1-25, Oct. 1-17.

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE

SECTION  
GENERAL NE  
MARKETS.

BORAH ASS  
LAWMAKER  
TAKE RET

Senator's Paper,  
Bar, Decries Prac  
yers in Public

TWO SEEKING

Senator William E. B.  
speech by proxy to the  
association last night.  
in Washington. The  
on his behalf in the  
congress by Senator G.  
of Utah, who, incident  
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Senator Borah's paper  
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Senator Sutherland.

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W. Wadhams of Albany  
reflected treasurer.

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mission to the bar.  
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VILLA LEADS IN  
CASUALTIES AR

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The Carranza sold  
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ACTOR AND AT  
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Manrice Babb and  
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to Gain Woman's

Allegations that M  
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and Fred Lowenthal,  
city, conspired to gain  
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The charges are made  
side the will and de  
the Probate court. G  
appeared on the sta  
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Robert, it is alleged.



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1916.

CIRCULATION  
600,000  
OVER 500,000 SUNDAY  
350,000  
OVER 300,000 DAILY

\* \* \* 15

## BORAH ASSAILS LAWMAKERS WHO TAKE RETAINERS

Senator's Paper, Read Before  
Bar, Decries Practice of Law-  
yers in Public Posts.

### TWO SEEKING PRESIDENCY.

Senator William E. Borah delivered a speech by proxy to the American Bar association last night. The senator was in Washington. The speech was read in the gold room of the congress by Senator George Sutherland of Utah, who, incidentally, is a candidate for president of the bar association.

The feature of the Borah speech was the statement that no attorney serving as a maker of state or national laws should at the same time be drawing a retainer from a client.

"You would impeach a judge who would consult with a client in a case," Senator Borah's paper read. "We recently have impeached one because he had business dealings with persons who came before him for adjudication of their affairs. There is no difference between a judge in such a position and a lawyer who draws \$7,500 as a legislator and at the same time draws \$25,000 as a retainer from one corporation."

That Retainer Matter.

"Men do not give large retainers to those engaged in public service in order that they may the more thoroughly look after public interests. They give them because they expect them to be amenable to an emergency and in order that they may be sufficiently conservative in not yielding to that radicalism which takes into consideration the public interest."

Senator Borah's plea to the bar was that its members should become the voluntary watch dogs of legislative halls; that they see that jokers like him are exposed and referred in passage. He asked them to give their services as a duty to the community.

"Our courts are continually being assailed for their constructions of statutes," he said, "but in view of the old and sinister motives which warp our statutes in the making, the marvel to me is that the courts have done as well as they have."

Race for Presidency.

Senator Sutherland's rival for the presidency is Walter George Smith of Philadelphia. Lines have been drawn between the east and the far west and also between Republicans and Democrats. Republicans are supporting the candidacy of Senator Sutherland and Democrats that of Mr. Smith. Elihu Root, president of the association, is active in behalf of Senator Sutherland.

Westerners contend they are entitled to the presidency this year for the reason that the association never has had a president from the far west.

Smith boosters point to the thirty years of active service to the association given by their candidate.

There seemed to be no doubt that George Whitlock of Baltimore would be elected secretary and that Frederick W. Wadsworth of Albany, N. Y., would be elected treasurer.

Members of the committee on international law submitted a report urging that international law be made a compulsory part of all law courses and a required topic in examinations for admission to the bar.

Roma G. Brown of Minneapolis, chairman of the committee to oppose the judicial recall, directed the attention of the association in his report to the fact that practically no states are now passing such measures or considering their passage.

VILLA LEADS IN BIG BATTLE  
CASUALTIES ARE NEAR 300

Bandits and Carranzas Troops Fight  
from Daylight to Dark to East of  
Satevo.

Chihuahua City, Mex., Aug. 31.—Francisco Villa, commanding a band of between three and four hundred men, engaged government troops under Gen. Guadalupe in a sanguinary battle yesterday in the hills east of Satevo, which lasted from daylight until darkness.

The casualties on both sides were heavy. Those of the bandits being estimated by Gen. Elizondom, in a report to Gen. Trevino here today, at about 150 killed, wounded, and captured. No estimate of the Carranza losses were made, but it is believed they are almost as heavy, the command engaged numbering about 300 men.

The Carranza soldiers withdrew at dusk to Santa Ysabel after Villa had refused to give a fortified position.

ACTOR AND ATTORNEY  
ACCUSED OF CONSPIRACY.

Maurice Babb and Fred Lowenthal charged with Unlawful Attempt to Gain Woman's Estate.

Allegations that Maurice Babb, an actor, living in the state of Delaware, and Fred Lowenthal, an attorney of this city, conspired to gain possession of the estate of Grace Rothert Babb, amounting to more than \$60,000, while the latter was on her death bed, and later by false representation and testimony procured the issuance of letters testamentary, are made by Anna Young, a sister of the late Grace Rothert Babb.

She charges that Babb and Lowenthal conspired to gain the estate of the late Grace Rothert Babb, amounting to more than \$60,000, while the latter was on her death bed, and later by false representation and testimony procured the issuance of letters testamentary, are made by Anna Young, a sister of the late Grace Rothert Babb.

## HUSBAND VS. WIFE

Why Some Folks Asked for Divorces Yesterday.

Here are some of the arguments advanced yesterday in suits for divorce:

MRS. MEDIA WAINSCOTT, 7443 Yates avenue, says William bowed her ear and made her deaf.

GUS COLICOB says he didn't mind it much when Anna hit him in the head with the coffee pot, but when she attempted to stab him he decided to quit.

MRS. ROSE WILLIAM LINHART says she has two husbands. She married J. J. Williams of Green Bay, Wis., without parental consent when she was only 15 years old, she says, and he later deserted her. Five years later she married Albert Linhart of Chicago, who, she says, choked her.

ROBERT K. RITCHIE knows his wife has a sensitive neck and that was why he always hit her there.

PHILIP WALSH says the two horses his wife accuses him of attempting to sell to thwart a satisfactory settlement are already well "past the meridian of equine existence," in fact, scarcely able to bear the burden of the mortgage upon them.

## ENGLISH MADE CATHOLIC STUDY

Mundelein Installs Compulsory Course in Parochial Schools.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.

When the parochial schools of the Roman Catholic church, instructing 114,000 pupils, open their doors next Tuesday morning, a system of English education will be put in force which will have a national and perhaps an international influence.

Course Is Compulsory.

For the first time in Chicago or in any other large city, a course of study in the English language will become compulsory in all schools, including those which have hitherto taught the Bohemian, Croatian, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Lithuanian, Polish, Slovak and Slovene languages. The foreign languages may be taught in a supplementary course requiring a limited amount of time.

Archbishop G. W. Mundelein is responsible for the inauguration of the plan, but he committed the working out of details to a committee, of which the Rev. James J. Jennings, pastor of the Presentation church, is chairman. The other members of the committee are the Rev. Thomas Bona and the Rev. George Heilmann.

Three Reasons Given.

"There were three reasons why the plan of English teaching was adopted," Father Jennings said yesterday. "The reasons are Americanism, church unity, and convenience of administration, or, summed up in one word, efficiency."

"Another reason might be added from the standpoint of the persons thus trained, and that is the advantage of more easily obtaining employment and gaining a livelihood."

GOTHAM CHECKS PARALYSIS;  
SCHOOLS TO OPEN SEPT. 25.

Progress Against Epidemic Such  
That Health Board Fixes Wait-

Illinois Kindergarten May Wait

New York, Aug. 31.—[Special.]—The health authorities have made such progress in fighting infantile paralysis that the public schools of New York probably will open on Sept. 25. This was decided this afternoon at a conference between Health Commissioner Emerson and the medical advisory board of the department of health.

Advices Kindergartens Wait.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 31.—All public and private kindergartens in the state are recommended not to open before Oct. 1, in a message sent out today by the state board of health. The recommendation is a precaution against infantile paralysis. The board also urges that no school open without establishing a thorough medical inspection.

Cornell Opening Put Off.

Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Cornell university has delayed the opening of the fall term for two weeks, until Oct. 5, as a precaution against infantile paralysis.

HAS HUSBANDS TO BURN.

Wherefore Louis Koven, Being Only  
One-third of the Total, Wants  
to Withdraw.

Ruth Lovel Koven was the wife of three men at the same time, says Louis Koven, in a suit for divorce filed yesterday in the superior court.

John Demos, he declares, came first, but Koven didn't know about him till after he had been married in 1911. Then last June, the bill alleges, there was an elopement to Kansas with one Bert Sater.

ADMITS HE LOOTED HOME.

Clerk, Arrested When He Tried to  
Take Camera from Mail Order  
House, Confesses Burglary.

Lea Van Bross, 18 years old, 1903 West Superior street, a clerk for Montgomery Ward & Co., was arrested yesterday when trying to leave the building with several cameras. Last night he admitted that three days ago he burglarized the home of Christopher Brinkman, 646 North Trumbull avenue, where he stole \$30 and a diamond stud valued at \$150. The stud was found in one of the prisoner's shoes.

CORONER ADVISES CARE.

A coroner's jury at the inquest yesterday into the death of Mrs. Mary Kuris, 27 years old, 646 West Sixteenth street, a patient at the Psychopathic hospital, recommended that greater precautions be taken at the hospital for the safety of patients. She was attacked by another patient.

## INDICT HYMAN AS BOOKMAKER AT HAWTHORNE

Grand Jurors Vote a True Bill  
for McWeeny's Reputed Aid  
and Eight Others.

### POLICE EXPOSE IS RECALLED.

Ben Hyman, once reputed "confidential man" of former Chief of Police McWeeny, was indicted yesterday together with eight others on charges of operating handbooks at the race meet at Hawthorne track.

It is the first time, at least for many years, that indictments for gambling have been returned in Cook county. And among the sporting fraternity the news caused a sigh of regret for the old days when Hyman and Tom Costello had the reputation of being the big men in the "gambling combine." In those days "arrangements" were made with the public authorities to avoid unpleasant court proceedings.

May Go to Prison.

There is a provision in the state law that if a man is convicted three times for gambling he may be sentenced to the penitentiary.

Those named in the true bills, besides Hyman, were Alex. Miller, Fred Cook, William Fries, James Conway, Lob Cohen, Judy Williams, John Collins and John P. Sittes.

Investigators for the Citizens' association and the Chicago Law and Order league turned up the evidence. They found handbooks in operation at the track in spite of the presence of deputy sheriffs.

Out of Public Eye.

Ben Hyman has kept out of the public eye for some time, but he is recalled as one of the star witnesses before the sensational 1911 police investigation. His story of graft and intrigue in the police department was instrumental in causing the discharge of several officials.

Mayor Thompson said yesterday he had ordered the chief to investigate reports that Mr. Hyman was operating a bookmaking business in the city.

WHEEL CHAIR ASSURED  
FOR CRIPPLED WIDOW.

Mrs. H. Peterson Will Get Vehicle  
Through Generosity of Readers  
of The Tribune.

Mrs. H. Peterson, the crippled widow of 1788 Newport avenue, is to have a wheel chair of her own in which to sit outdoors and enjoy the breeze.

This is made possible by generosity of readers of The Tribune. In response to an appeal for funds to buy a chair, the sum of \$43.50 has been received, which is ample to purchase the chair and a few other things which Mrs. Peterson needs.

Even the chair will not cost \$25, the original estimate.

A kind hearted soul, in none too comfortable circumstances herself, wrote that she had a nearly new wheel chair which she would be glad to sell Mrs. Peterson for \$10.

Those who sent \$5 were: Ashur Chasen, Hawtin Engraving company, "Anonymous," Mrs. J. H. McGill of Valparaiso, Ind.; Wellington A. Jones, Medill McCormick, and Mrs. Ruggie.

Checks for \$2.50 and \$2 were received from Alvin J. Butts and H. A. Hamilton. George Davis gave \$1, as did "R. C. H." T. E. Perkins, and an anonymous contributor.

CLYNE TURNS EYES ON  
CASE OF MORRISON.

District Attorney May Take Hand  
in Investigation of Charges of  
Perjury and Conspiracy.

The district attorney's office may be asked to take a hand in the Morrison case today when it is called before Judge Landis. Hints of perjury, forgery, and conspiracy by means of the old man's attorneys interested in restoring to the old millionaire the fortune which has slipped away.

Attorney Francis J. Houlihan will examine Morrison about conflicting testimony he has given in the various hearings. James R. Ward, who holds title to much of the old man's property, also will be given a grilling.

Whether the court will be asked to direct an investigation of the case by the district attorney was a question Attorney Houlihan and his associate, Edward R. Tiedebohl, would not answer.

Among the witnesses who will be subpoenaed to testify are the two Burnstains, his father, Joseph Burnstein, and a city detective, who is said to have knowledge of some of the old man's escapades, in which he distributed money promiscuously.

DENIES HEALY'S TO GO.

Mayor Praises Chief's Regime and  
Nails Reports That He Will  
Be Ousted.

Chief of Police Healey is going to stay. Recurrent reports that the chief is to be ousted were again denied by Mayor Thompson yesterday upon his return from a cruise in Wisconsin lakes.

"As long as the chief keeps cleaning up the crime situation the way he has, he's going to be chief of police," the mayor said. "The crime situation is getting better all the time. There have been only ninety-seven criminal reports in the last forty-eight hours."

## MOTHER AND SON

Surrendered Banker and His  
Parent.



Adolph Silver  
Mrs. Joseph Silver

## ELOPERS DODGE WRATH OF DADS

B. J. Rappaport and Secret  
Bride of Two Months Leave  
Until Storms Blow Over.

Because they are intimately acquainted with their father, and think they know when it's the proper time to dodge parental wrath, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin J. Rappaport started on a belated honeymoon last night after keeping their elopement and wedding secret more than two months.

On June 20 Miss Winifred Rose, 21 years old, who lived at 1441 Morse avenue, and young Rappaport, only son of the Rev. Dr. Julius Rappaport, 2123 Crystal street, went to Wheaton, where they were married secretly by Justice of the Peace W. H. Johnson.

Since then they have been living at their respective homes, afraid of fathers under such conditions, decided to announce their marriage by running away. On a pretense he was going fishing with some fraternity brothers, Rappaport packed his gear.

Telling her parents she had decided to visit some friends in Milwaukee, the bride packed her suitcase. They met to start their journey in the law offices of their friend, F. A. Ramsey, in the Chamber of Commerce building, where they remained until train time.

Time to Break the News.

Yesterday they decided it was almost time to "tell father all about it," but, knowing the tendencies of fathers under such conditions, decided to announce their marriage by running away. On a pretense he was going fishing with some fraternity brothers, Rappaport packed his gear.

"There won't be such a big storm, will there?" asked Mr. Rappaport.

"Oh, there won't," echoed the bride. "Then you don't know my folks, and you don't know Bill's father. He's the only son, you see, and I'm stealing him."

"We should worry," said Bill, taking his wife's hand. "They'll forgive us pretty soon, and then every one will live happy ever after."

Rappaport is a graduate of the University of Illinois and a member of the Beta Phi fraternity.

The couple have known each other for a long time, but because the parents of both were opposed to their marriage they decided to elope.

For three hours Adolph was questioned by Charles Weinfield, attorney for the receiver.

Asked how he would turn over his Castlewood terrace home and its treasures, he agreed to talk with Mrs. Silver and seek her consent. He agreed to turn over his automobile.

HEIRLOOMS GIVEN BY WILL.

Bert J. Decker Leaves Relatives  
Feather Bed, Dutch Skates,  
Parrot, Kitchen Range.

In the will of Bert J. Decker, which was probated yesterday, no large sums of money are left to his family, but his relatives get a number of precious heirlooms. Perhaps the most valuable of all was the fine feather bed. This he left to his daughter, Josephine Young; Grace, another daughter, was allotted the kitchen range; George, a son, was left the Dutch skates, the music cabinet, and the family jewelry. Lucy Decker fell heir to the parrot and the piano.

HE'S 52; GIRL 22; WILL WED.

David O. Macquarrie Takes Out License to Marry Gladys V. Anderson.

David O. Macquarrie, age 52, 4006 North Racine avenue, will report for duty sometime soon to his superior officer, who was Miss Gladys V. Anderson, 22 years old, of 620 Cornelia avenue. The exact date at which Mr. Macquarrie will acknowledge his eternal subjection to Gladys has not been settled. He got a marriage license yesterday.

SHOOPI'S CONDITION BETTER.

Son Leaves to Visit Relatives as  
Father Improves After Auto-  
mobile Accident.

Danville, Ill., Aug. 31.—The condition of John D. Shoop, 31-year-old Chicago school teacher, who was injured in an auto accident, is improved today. His son, Arnold Shoop, left today for Paris to visit relatives.

## SILVER BANKS LONG INSOLVENT, ADOLPH ADMITS

Fugitive Max Not Alone to  
Blame, View of Pros-  
ecutor.

### MONEY WAS LOST IN DEALS?

## MUSHROOM BANKS

A Sign, Mahogany Fittings, and  
Money Comes In, Thanks to  
State Laxity.

FROM my investigation of the Silver case thus far about all a person has to do nowadays is to rent a floor of a building, put up a sign that it is a bank, get a mahogany desk and chair for the president, put up signs for the cashier, paying teller, and foreign exchange department, and the money comes pouring in.

Assistant State's Attorney Frank Johnston Jr.

The state is guilty—more than Max Silver—for allowing a young man to become a banker without capital.

Hamilton Moses of Silver's counsel.

The two closed Silver banks had been insolvent for a year or more, Adolph Silver practically admitted as much, according to Assistant State's Attorney Johnston. Yet there was no state law to protect those depositors.

"The books show there was never more than \$50,000—at the most \$80,000—in ready cash in the banks," Mr. Johnston said. "The deposits were about \$150,000. The assets were in real estate instead of gilt edged bonds. It's remarkable the way private banks seem to get away with it."

Adolph Not Out of It?

In spite of Adolph Silver's statement that he had sold out to his brother for a note of \$25,000 and a monthly income of \$400 for life, on May 31, the assistant prosecutor said he is not at all sure interest of the two brothers were entirely severed.

Adolph Silver seemed to lose his memory at first and everything about the banking business was in a dense fog, but he is gradually getting it back. It continues to improve we may get some valuable information," Mr. Johnston said with wrinkles about the eyes.

Adolph Silver, 27 years old, was a dancer for fifty-nine years and my son is an expert dancing master."

Speaking of heredity and longevity, Louis Kretlow, 72 years old, is the youngest old man at the convention

Max Has No Loot?

"The attempt to lodge a charge of larceny in connection with receiving money from depositors to be sent abroad was discounted by Hamilton Moses, counsel for Adolph Silver, yesterday."

"There may be a charge of conspiracy for receiving money while the banks were insolvent," he said. "But the Silver didn't do a real banking business in the usual way. They were real estate operators. They depended upon buying a building and making a bonus, instead of making money on loans and interest. If they bought a building for \$50,000 and lost \$25,000, the business went down."

Believe Max Silver sank all the money in the business, and he is not running off somewhere with \$80,000 in a black satchel. If he were found he probably would not have a cent. Jacob Wilk said he drew just \$40 from the bank the night he left.

"After losing the money in investments, probably, he feared the ire of the Russian government depositors, and escaped, leaving for his life, as he thought. The state is more to blame than he for permitting him to assume such responsibilities with other people's money. No young man should be allowed to become a banker without capital."

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## TWO-TWOS AT SEVENTY-TWO

Patriarch of Dancing Floor Demonstrating New Step  
Before Ballroom Masters' Convention.



Miss Edna Rothard Passopae  
Lewis & Smith—Photo

## MRS. GILMORE NAMES DANCER

Wife of Former Baseball  
Magnate Wants Separate  
Maintenance.

James A. Gilmore, president of the late Baltimore Orioles, is in New York, where he became interested in the promotion of the Sinclair Oil company, a \$1,000,000 corporation, was reported last night. Before his trip it is said he sent his wife to California. The wife has learned of his alleged affair with the widow, she hurried to Chicago and filed a bill for divorce.

Called Him "My Jimmy."

Mrs. Gilmore charges that her husband offered to consent to a decree which would provide that he should pay her \$250 a month as long as she lived. The wife declared, has been calling Mr. Gilmore "My Jimmy."

A summons was served on Mr. Gilmore at the Hotel Stratford.

BOYS HIT; MOTORISTS GO ON

Automobilists Knock Two Youths  
from Bicycles in Evanston and  
Speed Away.

Reckless automobilists struck and injured two boys riding bicycles in Evanston yesterday. Samuel Harrison Jr., 11 years old, 1833 Sherman avenue, Evanston, son of Justice of the Peace Samuel Harrison, was knocked off his wheel and bruised. Rufus Watson, 15 years old, 1832 West Railroad avenue, was injured about the body when he was struck. The drivers of the cars sped on.

WIDOW OF UNSOUND MIND.

Mrs. Morse Davis, Who Sought  
Death After Husband Killed  
Self, May Be Committed.

Mrs. Morse Davis, who attempted to jump from a window in a mission on Washington boulevard, after her husband, a mining engineer, committed suicide in the Congress hotel, was found of unsound mind at the psychiatric hospital yesterday. Judge Scully, however, delayed commitment.

TO MR. FRANK SLAMA:  
YOUR SISTER WANTS YOU.

Come Out of the Wild West and Get  
a Welcome Back in Chicago, or  
at Least Write.

One of these days when Frank Slama is gayly careering over the prairie dog holes aboard his buckskin pinto and in pursuit of the redskins, the longhorn his eye may fall upon a bit of a weather stained newspaper.

To make a train of romantic coincidence complete it should be this paragraph that falls under his startled cowboy gaze. It is to tell him that his sister Theresa, who has not heard from him in five years is very anxious for him to write or make known his whereabouts.

Miss Slama lives at 5037 Winchester avenue. She says it is seven years since her brother went into the wild west to make his fortune.

OLD DOBBIN'S COME BACK.

Grand Little Chance for Horses to  
Co-operate with Motor  
Trucks.

Old Dobbin is expected to resume his one time position of respectability and usefulness if the railroad strike comes. His ability to exist on hay is responsible for the expected comeback. Teaming concerns throughout the city are planning to use the horse in relays with the automobile. A great part of the city work for horses will be stopped by the strike. Hundreds of horses may be sent to the country to help in the long hauls. "It will be easy to put up the horses in tents," said J. F. Martin of the Martin-Forsberg Teaming company. "There will be plenty of hay for them out in the country. They can take the relay farthest from the city and meet the auto trucks at a transfer point."

HERE'S REVERSE TWIST  
ON STEPMOTHER STORY.

Woman Says Husband Coached  
Daughter by Earlier Marriage  
to Poison Her Mother.

Moses Maaser, owner of the Star and Ford hotels and four other rooming houses on South State street, is made defendant in a suit for divorce filed yesterday. The Rev. Dr. H. V. Holt of the Gary Memorial church, Wheaton, will speak each day at 4 o'clock.

Bishop Wilson will hold the Chicago German conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in Aurora, Ill., beginning Sept. 13.

GIRL TELLS UNUSUAL STORY

Declares She Was Held Prisoner on  
West Side—Arrested While  
Walking with Water.

An unusual story of being kept a prisoner in a house on the west side and mistreated was told the police yesterday by Susie Stade, 19 years old, of 2064 Plurmy street, who disappeared from her home Sunday. She was found walking in Wood street near Arcade place with a man who gave her name as Edward Templeton of







## FLICKERINGS FILM LAND

## Universal to Film Verne Thrillers.

BY KITTY KELLY.

THE Universal company is planning to spring a feature thriller. It has been hard at work, and, for some time on a combination of Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," and "The Mysterious Island." "The Mysterious Island" has been utilized, thanks to the Williamson Brothers and their underwater photographic invention, the loathe being the Bahamas, according to announcements. Stuart Patton is the director. The principals are Jane Call, Allen J. Holubar, Matt Moore, Joseph Gilard, Hector V. Sarno, Walter Bullock, Thomas Welsh, and Lola Alexander. Eugene O'Leary of Rome, is chief photographer who has had the assistance of four of Universal's cameramen. The production is to be a twelve reeler.

## Essanay Withdraws from V. L. S. E. Combination.

Essanay has withdrawn from the V. L. S. E. combination. George E. Spoor, president of the company, made the official announcement yesterday, explaining that the change is to take effect on Sept. 16. A new organization for releasing Essanay features is to be announced in the near future, he said. Essanay have been current for several weeks that V. L. S. E.—composed of Vitaphone, Lubin, Selig and Essanay—was to be dissolved, but until now no definite confirmation has been given by any of the companies. Two weeks ago it was said in New York that the Vitaphone and Essanay companies are to be merged in the recently organized Essanay Film company. On this point Mr. Spoor is silent.

## A New Follies Comedian—Maybe.

Frank Keenan has some good news to take his mind off of the trials and ways of the celluloid. He has a new grandchild, which recently arrived at the home of his son, Ed Wynne, of Follies fame.

## Film Notes.

Margaret Fischer, who won her celluloid spurs at America's Santa Barbara studio, and then fitted away to a period of eclipse in a little known company, is coming back to the Mutual banner. She is to be a company of her own, releasing through American, making her pictures in a Los Angeles studio, under the direction of Harry Pollard, who is her domestic director as well.

Mabel Normand is going to travel with a girl in a comedy picture. The girl was captured and brought from its lair on the Catalina islands, which is where wild goats flourish. This particular one is a little black and tan and in its present stage, no now you will know what you are seeing when you see Mabel and her goat in the picture.

Ned O'Neill, our most recent film bride, who has been married and is now a mother. She is going to have the lead in "The Iron Woman," which will be a case of the right peg and the right hole.

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## John Pierre St. John

## DEATH NOTICES.

FERGUSON—At a meeting of the members of the Fergusson & Lange Foundry Company the following resolution was adopted as a token of respect for Mr. Wm. Ferguson, who died at his home, 1111 W. 11th St., on Sept. 1, 1916, at the age of 58 years. It being the desire of those present to express their high esteem for Mr. Ferguson and the sympathy of the company to his family and relatives, the following resolution was adopted: That the members of the company do hereby express their sympathy to the family and relatives of our friend and employee, Mr. Wm. Ferguson, who died at his home, 1111 W. 11th St., on Sept. 1, 1916, at the age of 58 years. We know that his name will always be an inspiration for others to look up to, and hope that the work that he has started will come to a successful termination along the lines mapped out by him. May his soul rest in peace. THE EMPLOYEES OF THE FERGUSON & LANGE FOUNDRY CO.

BROWN—Dr. Marcus F. Brown, age 58, at Billings, Mont., husband of Edna Brown, nee Harris. Funeral Saturday, Sept. 2, 11 a. m., at Graceland chapel.

STOLTON—Patrick Stolson, at his residence, 1100 Pryor, St. Louis, county Lincoln, Ireland, March 17, 1822; died Aug. 10, 1916, aged 94 years, father of William, Katherine, Daniel and Elizabeth Stolson. Funeral notice later.

JURRY—Catherine Jurry, nee O'Connell, beloved wife of the late William Jurry, mother of Loretta, Mary, Thomas, and Bernard. Funeral Sunday, Sept. 3, at 12 noon, from late residence, 1887 S. Crawford-av., to St. Francis church. Auties to Mount Carmel.

FERGUSON—William Ferguson, his 60th year, beloved husband of Mary Ferguson, nee Harris. Funeral Saturday, Sept. 2, 10 a. m., at St. Francis church. Auties to Mount Carmel.

WILLIAM FERGUSON, for many years president of the Fergusson & Lange Foundry company, died on Wednesday. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1853, and was a member of the Press club and the Society of St. Andrew. His widow and five children survive him.

NOTED PROHIBITION LEADER DIES AFTER LONG CAREER. Olathe, Kas., Aug. 31.—John P. St. John, a candidate for the presidency on the Prohibition ticket in 1894, twice governor of Kansas, and one of the most widely known temperance advocates in the United States, died here tonight. He was 83 years old and had been in failing health since a heat prostration two months ago while on a speaking tour.

JAMES M. DENNISTON, for many years traveling representative of the American Steel and Wire company, died on Tuesday at his home at the Chicago Athletic association. He was born in Pittsburgh in 1868.

## MOTION PICTURE DIRECTORY

## DOWNTOWN

Jones, Linick & Schaefer's LaSalle Madison St. Birth Control Exposed IN THE MOST DARING PICTURE OF THE AGE

"Where Are My Children?" A Motion Picture Feature Filled With Stunning Surprises, Intense Heart Interests, Romantic Situations and Sparkling Humor.

ALL SEATS 25c

Orchestra Hall Mich. av., bet. Adams & Jackson Continuous—12 Noon to 11 P. M.

LOU TELLEGEN IN "THE VICTORY OF CONSCIENCE" And a Revival of the Famous Vitaphone Comedy "UNCLE BILL"

CINEMA-CONCERT ORCHESTRA GRACE RENEE CLOSE, Mezzo-Soprano. Afternoons, 2:30. Evenings, 7:30 & 9:30.

JONES, LINICK & SCHAEFER'S ORPHEUM 1000 N. Dearborn St. Tonight "HUSBAND AND WIFE" Monday "EMMY WEHLEN in 'THE PRETENDERS'"

Billie Burke in "The Bitter Truth" 11 A.M. to 11 P.M. All Seats 25c

Castle Theater STATE AT MADISON NOW—Blanche Sweet in "PUBLIC OPINION" A Sensational Production. 9 A.M. to 12 P.M. All Seats, 15c.

Direction ALFRED HAMBURGER FINE ARTS 410 S. Michigan Av. Last Show 9:30 P. M. Now "DAILY NEWS" Pictures. Pictorial Story of the Mexican Border. FRANK KEENAN in "The Thoroughbred."

Direction ALFRED HAMBURGER V.L.S.E. Formerly V.L.S.E. 824 S. Michigan Av. Last Show 9:30 P. M. CHAS. RICHMAN in "The Footlights of Fate" MORROW

BAND BOX 127 W. Madison St. 9 A.M. to 11 P. M. WM. DEWEY and EDNA MARSH in "LIEUT. DANNY U. S. A." and "LIEUT.



# WHEAT FLORES SCORE ADVANCE AND CLOSE FIRM

## More Favorable Rail Situation and Large Export Sales

### Stimulate Buying.

News of the railroad situation again governed the wheat market yesterday. Much strength was displayed in the final hour, and closing figures were at advances of 3/8c. Rumors that the rail port would be averted, for the time being at least, along with reports of large export sales, encouraged a lot of buying in the latter part of the session, and prices responded readily. Profit taking sales on the bulge caused reactions of 1/4c from best prices, but a firm tone was still in evidence at the close.

Action of the market was again erratic, and prices covered a range of nearly 1c. Unfavorable news from Washington caused a sharp reaction shortly after the opening, the initial figures being substantially better than the previous close. Chas. were firm, Liverpool spot wheat being unchanged to 1/2c higher, with Birmingham noting the scarcity of export offers and unfavorable grading of Canadian arrivals. Expectations are for lighter wheat shipments this week.

### Export Sales at Gulf.

Export sales of 800,000 bu. were reported at the gulf, and some business was also claimed at the seaboard, but transactions were restricted by the uncertain shipping conditions. The cash trade here was all at sea, and only a few scattered bids were sold for shipment, as buyers asked impossible guarantees. It was said a seaboard exporter had bids of 6c over Chicago December prices, New York for any part of the loads of wheat. Apparently the export demand was urgent, but sellers fear to do business until the strike danger has passed.

Reports that Greece was about to join the allies were an early market factor, but lost weight later. Shipments from Argentina this week are estimated at 800,000 bu. Seaboard clearances were large at 1,000,000 bu. Primary receipts totaled 1,754,000 bu., against 1,435,000 bu. a year ago.

### Corn Finish Is Higher.

Corn was under much pressure early, heavier selling being by eastern long, but the market rallied and wheat and closed 1/2c higher for September and 1/4c higher for deferred months. Shorts were good buyers of September. Talk of early feeding because of dried up pastures was a bullish influence. Light showings fell in sections of western Iowa and Nebraska. The movement is retarded by the rail controversy.

Shipments from Argentina this week are estimated at 2,750,000 bu. That country is offering corn more freely, but at advanced prices. Liverpool spot corn was 1/2c lower. Primary receipts totaled 261,000 bu., against 244,000 bu. a year ago. Seaboard clearances were 68,000 bu. Cash corn was steady to 1c lower.

### Oats at Advanced Levels.

Oats moved 1/2c higher, with the ruling lower early. Buying of September by elevator interests was a late feature, and these people also took No. 3 white oats at 1/2c under September price, the oats being taken for the feed, while the rest was being taken for the feed, while the rest was being taken for the feed.

### Hog Product Is Strong.

Prevalent closed strong and accord material advances. Lard was most active and the character of the buying indicated support from packing interests, while the advance in corn oil also helped lift values for this product. Better news concerning the rail situation stimulated buying in general and there were good purchases of ribs and pork, later taken largely by shorts. Hog prices were higher and reached new record levels.

### Bye Quiet and Easy.

Bye was quiet and easy, with no sales reported. Receipts, 14 cars. Barley ruled 1/2c lower. Malt was quoted 1/2c-1/4c and sold over the same range; feed was quoted at 1/2c-1/4c and sold at 1/2c-1/4c. Receipts, 30 cars. Timothy seed held steady. March selling at 52 1/2c and September 52 1/2c. Cash was sold at 52 1/2c. Cloverseed was unchanged; cash lots quoted \$5.00-5.10. Duluth flax closed 3/4c-1/2c. Cash on cash and September 22 1/2c. October 22 1/2c. Receipts, 20 cars. Minneapolis was 1/4c lower with cash on cash, \$2.04 1/2c; receipts were 3 cars. Winnipeg closed 2 1/2c-1/2c lower. October, \$1.95; November, \$1.95; December, \$1.95. Receipts, 30 cars.

## COTTON CROP FALLS SHORT

Estimates decreased to 11,800,000 bales. Owing to deterioration of growing product.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 31.—Further deterioration of the growing cotton crop during August and September has reduced the estimated final production by 1,118,000 bales to a total of 11,800,000 bales. That forecast of production was made today by the department of agriculture, basing its calculation on the condition of the crop on Aug. 25.

## DEY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—American prices for deerskins, sheepskins and wild animal skins were higher today than yesterday. The market was quiet, with few sales. The price for a good skin of a deer was \$1.50, and for a good skin of a sheep was \$1.00. The price for a good skin of a wild animal was \$2.00.

## REPUBLIC OF CUBA

5% Gold Bonds of 1941. Coupon will be paid on the above on and after Oct. 1.

## SEVER & CO.

New York, Aug. 31, 1916.

## BOARD OF TRADE TRANSACTIONS

WHEAT.			
Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## CORN.

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. 85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Oct. 85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Nov. 85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Dec. 85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2

## OATS.

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. 45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Oct. 45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Nov. 45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Dec. 45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2

## BARLEY.

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## PRICES AT OUTSIDE MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS.	Prev.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## KANSAS CITY.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## MINNEAPOLIS.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## DULUTH.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## WINTER WHEAT.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## BAITMORE.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## GRAIN INSPECTION.

Stand.	No.	Lower Total
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## WINTER WHEAT.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## WINTER WHEAT.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## WINTER WHEAT.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## WINTER WHEAT.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## WINTER WHEAT.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## WINTER WHEAT.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## WINTER WHEAT.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## WINTER WHEAT.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## WINTER WHEAT.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## WINTER WHEAT.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## WINTER WHEAT.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## WINTER WHEAT.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## WINTER WHEAT.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## WINTER WHEAT.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## WINTER WHEAT.

Sept.	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## BAROMETER OF WHEAT PRICES FOR CHICAGO

September closed:	Barometer of Wheat
Sept. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## NEW YORK CURB TRANSACTIONS

Sept. 1.85 1/2	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## INDUSTRIALS.

Sept. 1.85 1/2	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

Sept. 1.85 1/2	High.	Low.	Close.
1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Oct. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Nov. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Dec. 1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

## EGGS.

Ordinary	Drifts	Albion Pot.	1,100	0% 0%
Firsts	Cheeks	Barnett Oil	725	2% 3
Firsts	Storage,	Cosden Ref.	200	14% 14%
Miscellaneous, cases	April	Cosden Oil	800	11% 11%
returned	Extras—	Do pfd	100	4% 4%
Do, cases in-	Fillers	Federal Oil	1,800	1% 1%
cluded	Cartons	Gen. Ref. & P.		



# TOBACCO GUIDE

and the exercise of care in no responsibility.

A surplus equal to 10 percent of stock. This appears to be a healthy dividend. There is no tangible asset under 1000 of common stock, it being in the assets by good will.

At least the present rate of the company is planned at a 20,000 cars in the coming year.

**Life.**

The Progressive Life Insurance has just begun the sale of its plan to have a capital of \$500,000 surplus. It will sell 100 shares at \$250 a share, but putting all the premium in surplus to be paid in 25 years. The plan is to be paid into the treasury of the company and one share of stock will be given for each share of stock of the company.

**General Motors Recapitalization.**

The board of directors of the General Motors company did not take final action on a plan of recapitalization and adjourned until next week. It was understood in Wall Street that the plan under consideration calls for the formation of a new corporation, with a capital of \$10,000,000.

**COTTON.**

RECEIPTS, LA. Aug. 31.—COTTON—Spot, 10.15; futures, 10.15; middling, 10.15; low, 10.15; high, 10.15; closing, 10.15.

**COAL.**

Aug. 31.—COTTON—Spot, 10.15; futures, 10.15; middling, 10.15; low, 10.15; high, 10.15; closing, 10.15.

**DAVENPORT.**

are due and port, Iowa, on ed at our Chi-

**STOCKS.**

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**STOCKS.**

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**STOCKS.**

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# THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1916.

**NEWS OF THE FINANCIAL WORLD**

**It is thought in Wall Street that a director, representing the interests of the preferred stock, will be elected at the next meeting of the American Hides and Leather company. The American Hides and Leather company is planning to issue \$1,000,000 of preferred stock at a price of \$25 a share. The company's assets are valued at \$1,000,000.**

**Stockholders of the Moore Oil company have voted to increase the capital from \$300,000 to \$400,000. The new stock will be issued in increments of \$100,000. The company's assets are valued at \$400,000.**

**It is announced the new common stock issue of the Willits-Owens company will be made to stockholders of record Sept. 5 and that subscriptions will be payable Sept. 20. It had been originally planned to make the offering to stockholders of record Aug. 28. Rules of the New York stock exchange made necessary the change in date.**

**A long statement was issued in Wall Street by an officer of the Alaska Gold Mining company, in which it was virtually acknowledged that the property had proved a disappointment.**

**June profits of the Atlantic Gulf and West India were \$229,000, exceeding those of any previous month.**

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# IN N. Y. MARKET

**No Strike Seen; U. S. Steel and Mercantile Marines Set High Marks.**

**Barometer of the Market**

Average of Closing Prices of Twenty Leading New York Stocks

**Large Buyers of Bonds Have Proven**

The 6% First Mortgage Bonds on Chicago property are the safest investment to be had. The people must be housed. The demand must be met. We mortgage to \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 amounts and divide these into various sections, and rents advance. This makes a comfortable margin for the lender. The mortgage is paid by the tenant. The mortgage is paid by the tenant. The mortgage is paid by the tenant.

**STREET RUMORS NO STRIKE.**

New York, Aug. 31.—Wall Street's unwavering confidence in an amicable adjustment of the railway labor disputes found expression today in a further advance of prices after an early period of hesitation and doubt.

**Investment Opportunities in the Chicago District**

The territory adjacent to Chicago contains many of the best manufacturing, railroad and residential communities to be found anywhere in this country. The permanence of these cities and towns is assured because of their location and they are bound to continually increase in population.

**Safe Bonds Paying 4% to 6% \$100 \$500 \$1,000**

**Halsey, Stuart & Co.**

**PHILADELPHIA STOCKS**

**BOSTON CUBB QUOTATIONS.**

**AMERICAN CAN CO.**

# RISE IN STOCKS

**ATTESTS BELIEF IN RAIL PEACE**

**Reassuring News Causes Buying by Public—Settlement by Congress Disliked.**

**Eastern opinion at the close of the market was still that there would be no strike, though the rise in the price of securities was a considerable exaggeration of this view. The most important factors held that a settlement effected by the bills before congress would be an unfortunate economic event. It would mean, in their opinion, uncertainty in values whenever such values were related to labor.**

**As a market feature, the United States steel common led, with an advance from 8 1/2 to 9 1/2. No special reason was offered why steel should have advanced relatively so much more than other issues.**

**Rails Make Moderate Gains.**

The railroad list was moderate in its movement. St. Paul making the most favorable exhibit, with an advance from 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. Atchafalaya was up 1/2 point on the opening. Southern Railway 1 point and Union less than 1 point at the close.

**Final quotations were lower, due to a report from Washington that the brothers would allow the strike order to stand unless congress should take favorable action this week. Early in the day it had been expected the strike order would be postponed for thirty days.**

**General Motors Recapitalization.**

The board of directors of the General Motors company did not take final action on a plan of recapitalization and adjourned until next week. It was understood in Wall Street that the plan under consideration calls for the formation of a new corporation, with a capital of \$10,000,000.

**COTTON.**

RECEIPTS, LA. Aug. 31.—COTTON—Spot, 10.15; futures, 10.15; middling, 10.15; low, 10.15; high, 10.15; closing, 10.15.

# CLOSING BID AND ASKED PRICES

Ad. Bids.	Ad. Asks.	Ad. Bids.	Ad. Asks.
Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140	Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140
Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140	Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140
Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140	Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140
Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140	Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140

Ad. Bids.	Ad. Asks.	Ad. Bids.	Ad. Asks.
Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140	Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140
Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140	Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140
Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140	Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140
Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140	Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140

Ad. Bids.	Ad. Asks.	Ad. Bids.	Ad. Asks.
Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140	Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140
Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140	Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140
Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140	Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140
Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140	Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140

Ad. Bids.	Ad. Asks.	Ad. Bids.	Ad. Asks.
Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140	Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140
Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140	Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140
Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140	Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140
Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140	Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140

Ad. Bids.	Ad. Asks.	Ad. Bids.	Ad. Asks.
Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140	Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140
Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140	Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140
Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140	Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140
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Ad. Bids.	Ad. Asks.	Ad. Bids.	Ad. Asks.
Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140	Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140
Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140	Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140
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Ad. Bids.	Ad. Asks.	Ad. Bids.	Ad. Asks.
Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140	Ala. Exp. 100 140	Do 100 140
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Ad. Bids.	Ad. Asks.	Ad. Bids.	Ad. Asks.
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ALP

1. Washing ironing household  
 2. outside drying articles  
 3. CUA  
 4. Thurs. Fri. - LAUN  
 5. CLIA  
 6. SITUATION WTD-BUN  
 7. home FIT Beiden  
 8. SITUATION  
 9. WTD colored Superior  
 10. SITUATION  
 11. WTD WAS  
 12. drying articles Lincoln  
 13. SITUATION  
 14. and nurse take name  
 15. SITUATION  
 16. WTD ED  
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 19. WTD COL  
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 25. WTD LA

work home.  
 WED. 10:35 WTD-LAUN-  
 STU. 10:35 WTD-LAUN-  
 ed woman DOW.  
 SITUATION WTD-EXH-  
 dition or cleaning by  
 SITUATION WTD  
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 d.; nr. I.C. and  
 LUMET-AV. 5770-  
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 JACKSTONE, 5328-  
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 LUMET-AV. 4740-70-  
 frt. and outside  
 cov. covt; \$3 up; 1 exp  
 LUMET, 4748, ED-70-  
 out rms.; priv. bath  
 LUMET, 5427-20 Rm  
 sing.; people ent-1  
 LUMET, 5036-20 Rm  
 can rms., single or su  
 LUMET, 4638, 2D-20-  
 out rooms for 2  
 RENNELL-AV. 5633-  
 511-10. 511-10. 511-10.  
 and Jackson Pl.  
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 PARK-AV, 45  
 4652,  
 S MOSHER'S.  
 ned, clean, com  
 PARK-AV,

PK., 4808-70  
frt. room; m  
HUN.  
PARK, 8873-  
rma.; priv;  
GAN-AV., 6187  
frt. room; m  
GAN, 8239-  
gan. front rm.  
GAN-BLVD., 5  
TO R  
room, priv  
GAN, 5860-70  
also hall bedrm  
wood trans.; gas  
GAN, 5535, 2D  
rma.; rums. roo  
GAN, 4149-70  
ble outside  
GAN-AV., 590  
rum, high clas  
to side rm. ad  
insing, or double  
GAN-AV., 531  
with priv. ba  
GAN, 3812-1  
outside rms, h  
side rm. ad  
and side rm  
AL-BLVD., 6  
me.; strict m

WALD-AV.  
Large  
C. L. 7th  
WALD, 4628  
rms. for 1 or 2;  
MOD-BLVD.,  
rms., single  
high, excellent  
MOD-BLVD.,  
also also; pr  
ilks. "L";  
MOD-BLVD.,  
and room in Vi  
1 blk. to V  
MOD-BLVD.,  
in private,  
transportation.  
E. 2340 -  
rms.; ste  
tory; ref.  
E. 2780 - TO  
front suite in  
refined neigh  
E-AV. NEA  
rms.; private  
; ref. AD-  
E. 4045, 3d -  
single; home  
E. 4044 -  
m.; new bldg  
E. 1780 - TO  
nr. lake;  
E. 5298, 8d  
fur.  
E. 7864, 8d

5250, 3 BR.  
 n. front rm.,  
 2, 4751, THE  
 furnished r  
 Y-NINTH,  
 ge sing. rm.  
 ent cheap.  
 FIRST-PL.,  
 t. comfortab  
 SECOND, W.  
 ; suit. 2 gen







**ESTATE FOR SALE.**  
**CENTRAL.**  
ACRES ON NORTH-AV. SEO-  
ner, \$2,000 per acre. Might an-  
other real estate, good apart-  
W. A. FRIDMORE, 129 North  
rent 1212.

---

**RENTS—SOUTH SIDE.**  
**MUST HAVE CASH**  
to sacrifice my high grade  
birds, near 51st "L" sta-  
2 buns each rents \$2.50;  
5,000 worth \$25,000; must be  
precipitated. Address K D 182.

---

**4 APARTMENT BUILDING**  
one of the exclusive residences  
near Park; all apartments have

[illegible]

**DOWN, \$25 PER MONTH**  
 2 1/2 story two room flat buildings;  
 near 49th st. live in one flat  
 or price \$2,000.  
 133 E. 47th, s.w.cor.Sta.  
 12

**EXCHANGE-NEW HIGH**  
 12 story; rents \$4,800; mt. \$250;  
 3 apta. worth \$10,000 for  
 building will positively net  
 Address X E 336, Tribune.

**2 FLAT, 5 AND 5 RMS.**  
 \$5,500; cost to \$5,800; terms \$500  
 C. and surface; 30 ft. lot.  
 15-45 E. 75th st. Will sell.

**APTS. 6 ROOMS EACH:** light transportation; per cent mgt. due 3 yrs.; price \$10,000. Address N. Y. C.

**2 B. 6 FLAT: STEAM:** hvy. equip. \$750-800; rental \$100; equity \$3,250. Owner: Tribune.

**FLAT BLDG. \$300,000.** nr. Rochester; modern; hvy. equip. \$100,000; \$48,000. Midway 111.

**COLORS PEOPLE.** 4th-st. 2 story brick; nr. 4th-st. 2200; \$45,900.

**2 B. 4 FLAT, 2 B. 5 FLAT.** W. 4TH, S. W. CO. STATE.

**NEW NEW 3 FLAT BRICK** End-av. nr. 6th-st. 5-6 to I. C. and Jackson.

**2 B. 4 FLAT, 2 B. 5 FLAT.** NEW 6 FLAT, 4 ROOMS under; consider trade; Acme.

**2 B. BRICK, 5 AND 6 R. 31** Mail road; \$8,300; 3 yrs. and 6th-st. 2.

**BRICK STONE**, 2-8  
R. West, 607 N. E. Chap-  
in Cash, room SACRI-  
Owder, Black S885.  
**FLAT ON ELVD.**  
Adm. 1000 on 1st St.  
**CAL \$2,900. FINE \$15,000.**  
ad-v., a. of flat [L].  
C & CO, 20 N. Dearborn-st.  
MUST BE SEEN. MUST  
dres s W 430, Tribune.  
st. bldg., near 4th st.  
CALL BLDG., 4-5500. CALL

**ITS-NORTH SIDE.**

ELEMENTS. BEAUTIFUL  
A ROGERS PARK  
APARTMENT BLDG.  
1122 TO  
AKE AND THE DRIVE.  
front porch, covered  
sleeping porches, and two  
por heat; exceptional in  
on 1st or 2nd floor;  
front drive, private bus

John Jarvis L. st. don.

**NINEMANN & CO.**  
10 S. La Salle-  
BANKING, REAL ESTATE,  
**BRICK FLAT BLDG.**  
station; room \$5,000.  
\$10,000 on 1st St.

CHANCE. 100 E. La Salle.  
\$12,000. 10 Rm. 2 Bath.  
2nd fl. 2nd fl. 2nd fl. 2nd fl.  
steam. 2nd fl. 2nd fl. 2nd fl.  
will consider smaller  
B. B. CLOVER

RES PARK BLK. E. CHICAGO.  
New 3 p.k. apt. bldg. 6  
in parlor, sleep. porch.  
bath. 2nd fl. 2nd fl. 2nd fl.  
only. CHARLES SCHUG.  
1212 E. CHICAGO. 1212  
T. BAROAN. \$18,000.  
1212 E. CHICAGO. 1212  
SEMI-DETACHED.  
to close an estate only  
B. B. CLOVER

CO., 20 N. Dearborn.

Build; good value \$65 a  
well rented; good ten-  
ants. 1212 E. CHICAGO.  
-MOD. 6 FLATS ROOMS  
each; attract. liv. r. 600 r.  
\$21,000. Reas. terms. 1212  
Broadway. Edge 7767.

APARTMENT  
section Rogers Park;  
n. l. n. l. n. l. n. l. n. l. n. l.  
1212 E. CHICAGO. 1212  
Address R 505 Tribune;  
1212 E. CHICAGO. 1212  
1212 E. CHICAGO. 1212  
6 rooms, apt. parlor  
bath. 2nd fl. 2nd fl. 2nd fl.  
B. B. CLOVER

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## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Sections—SECTION  
CIRCULATION  
400,000  
Over 500,000 S  
350,000 S  
Over 300,000 L

VOLUME LX

# EN

## SEN

### ALLIED FL

### NEAR ATH

### GREEKS

#### Warships and T

#### Off Piræus—

#### ported Abdi

### MAGEDONIA

BULLETIN

LONDON, Sept. 1  
A large allied fleet and transports has arrived at the seaport of Athens from the Greek capital also is stated the elections, set for 1920, will be postponed.

The brevity of the would indicate some is happening.

"This must be to cause the allies are equivocations and to battle the intrigues enemies," the Times ment.

(By Cable to The C

LONDON, Sept. 1  
became the center of war situation when the London to hear events of wide importance.

Ward Price, official representative at Salonica by both the Greek embassy to announce the King Constantine. In patch Price said the king Athens to Larissa.

The British foreign announced tonight the nothing of the reports King Constantine.

VENIZELOS IN  
Further dispatches passed by the crown Prince George, who because of the entente made recent.

Former Premier Venizelos the faction favoring the on the side of the control, Alexander Zaimis reported by him, being premiership.

The Chronicle discredited the rumors of King Constantine and political change. The Times more guarded would be rash to accord without official confirmation that may be regarded rumors on the future.

REVOLUTION IN  
A serious revolution in southern Greece. The Ionian Islands announced that are in control of one district. The government forces town of Voden, have been defeated.

The Greek troops in the island and interned by forces after a crowd of laid siege to the garrison.

The average

The

for

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